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The Bombay Chronicle

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I 2

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VOL. XVIII NO. 275— BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

LONDON MARKET UNEASY OVER INDIA

DISASTROUS EARTH-QUAKE IN BURMA.

Shops Gutted & Buildings Destroyed

RAILWAY LINE SINK FIVE FEET DEEP OWING TO SHOCKS

RANGOON, Dec. 4.

An earthquake last night, it is reported, caused serious damage between Pyuntaza and Toungoo particularly at Pyu. As far as is known, railway line at Pye has breached and telegraphic communication has gone out of order.

Twenty buildings have been destroyed and other buildings including the Court House, two railway bridges have been damaged. Twentytwo deaths have been reported and several injured.

SHOPS GUTTED.

Three shops caught fire and gutted after the earthquake. An unconfirmed report states that considerable damage has been done to buildings at Toungoo.

The first shock was felt in Rangoon last night about 10.20. There was a mild second one about 1.20 this morning which was more pronounced with longer duration.

There has been no damage here.

RAILWAY LINES BLOCKED.

A railway communique states that, as a result of the earthquake, the approaches to the bridge over Pyu Chaung at mile 134 from Rangoon have sunk four to five feet and another at mile 140 has been slightly damaged, but both the lines, up and down, are blocked at mile 125.

Five goods vehicles and engine and a tender of down goods train got capsized. The train staff escaped uninjured. At Pyu Station, thirteen loaded goods vehicles have capsized owing to the severity of shock and also five have derailed.

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

An unconfirmed report says that no passenger train has been affected. One special train with medical officers left Rangoon this afternoon. The mail train from Mandalay expected here this morning has been held up.—A. P.

NO NATIONAL STRIKE

—:o:—

Decision By The Miners' Federation

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The National Conference of Miners' Federation by 230,000 to 209,000 votes rejected the proposal for national strike.—Reuter.

COAL SITUATION REMAINS CRITICAL.

—:o:—

Attitude Of Government.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The coal situation remains critical. Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Graham (President of the Board of Trade) and Mr. Shinwell (Secretary for Mines) had a lengthy interview with members of the Executive of the Miners' Federation at the House of Commons last night. It is understood that Government does not hold out the hope of a change in the provisions of the Coal Mines Act as regards the spreadover; and the miners' leaders are not hopeful of being able to persuade to-day's delegate conference to drop the embargo on it.—Reuter.

GUN-SHOT KILLS A MAN

—:o:—

Chowkidari Tax Sequel

—:o:—

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN SARAN VILLAGE

—:o:—

PATNA, Dec. 4.

One man has died in the Siwan Hospital from the effects of gunshot wounds received during the firing by the police upon a crowd of villagers in Daraul in Saran District on December 2. A party of officers and men went to the place to collect Chowkidari Tax when they were attacked by a mob armed with lathis, spears and other weapons. The villagers were dispersed, but they reassembled and attacked the police in larger numbers from several directions. As they were in danger of being surrounded the police fired nine shots when the mob finally left the place. Several policemen and their horses were injured, as also were some of the rioters. Two of the latter were treated for minor gunshot wounds.—A. P.

BOMBAY YOUTHS ARRESTED IN RAAS

—:o:—

"Offence" Of Hawking Khaddar

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Dec. 3.

Three Youths, who had come from Bombay for khaddar propaganda in the Borsad taluka were arrested at Raas, while hawking khaddar.

Sjts. Jaggivan Hemchand Modi, Chimanlal Gokaldas, and Chimanlal Chotalal Jani were fined Rs. 50 each or in default four weeks' imprisonment. They are removed to-day to the Sabarmati Jail.

LANDS CONFISCATED IN SURAT

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Dec. 3.

The following persons of Malekpore were served with notices on the 1st instant, stating that their lands were confiscated:—

Sjts. (1) Rambhai Durlabhbhai. (2) Kevalbhai Durlabhbhai. (3) Morarbhai Bhikhabhai, (4) Motichand Hakmaji, (5) Morarji Khushalbhai, (6) Chhibabhai Khushalbhai. (7) Becharbhai Harkhabhai.

Seven more persons have been served with notices of "Chothai"

CLASH BETWEEN DEMONSTRATORS AND SHOP ASSISTANTS.

—:o:—

Fort Picketers Hauled Before Magistrate.

PICKETS AT MULJI JETHA MARKET STABBED.

—:o:—

Intensive picketing of foreign cloth shops led to many incidents in the city on Thursday.

Hostile demonstrations were held by the public in front of the shop of Messrs. Bhesania and Co. in Fort, following the arrest of three Desh Sevikas who were posted for picketing.

MILD CLASH.

The demonstrations exasperated some Parsis and a mild clash between the supporters of the shopkeeper and the demonstrators occurred. There are conflicting reports as to what actually happened in front of the shop.

It is stated by those who were present on the scene that some Parsis came out with a defiant attitude and wanted to assault everyone who came in their way. One of the volunteers who had taken the place of the Desh Sevikas, it is stated, was assaulted by the Parsis and he was nearly choked when the crowd rescued him from their clutches.

WHAT'S AT THE BOTTOM?

It is contended on behalf of the latter that the crowds used abusive language against the proprietor of the shop and Parsis generally.

The police arrived on the scene and arrested three persons.

The names of the arrested persons are:—

Hari Ramchandra,
Ramchandra Sawiaram and
Fakir Mahomed.

THE CASE.

They were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, charged under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Sergeant Mackenzie, in his evidence, stated that he and another officer received information to the effect that a large crowd had collected in front of Messrs. Karanjia and Co. and that they prevented people from going into the shop and some Parsis were being mobbed. He saw Parsis being surrounded by a big crowd consisting of Hindus and Mahomedans and said there was a "general mix-up". The three accused on the arrival of the police began to run, but they were arrested. The first accused, he said, took a prominent part in the disturbance and said that but for the arrival of the police there would have been a serious fight.

"BOYCOTT BHESANIA".

Jack William Acroid, a salesman was the next witness. He deposed that he saw a large crowd in front of Bhesania and Co. and added "I should say they used abusive language called the proprietor out saying that they would urinate in his mouth if he came out." He saw some people spitting on the window panes and remarked "I should say some Parsis could not stand it any longer and got hold of the first accused." He heard the crowd shouting "Boycott Bhesania". In the meanwhile witness said some of the followers of the Congress intervened and released the man from the Parsis.

MAGISTERIAL QUESTION.

Magistrate: Did you expect a great deal of violence and bloodshed?—Oh! Yes.

K. Ardeshir, a salesman said that there was a large crowd in

(Continued on page 3

Mrs. Jaishree Raiji, with two other ladies picketing a foreign cloth shop in Mangaldas Market. "Chronicle" Photo.

"Direct Violation Of League Covenant."

—:o:—

ACQUIREMENT OF LANDS BY JEWS ON INALIENABLE TRUSTS.

Palestine Debate In Lords: Reading Justifies Policy.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

In the House of Lords, Lord Passfield, replying to criticism during the debate on Palestine which dealt mainly with the acquirement of lands by Jews on inalienable trusts and on conditions of leases and tenancies which excluded all non-Jewish Labour, said that Jewish bodies were doing nothing which was prohibited by law in Palestine. Government did not intend amending the law to make the Jewish action illegal. The question whether the action was consonant with public policy was a question of degree and the manner in which it was done, and also its object. Government would take into account all relevent considerations in complete execution of the mandate.

Lord Islington, opening the debate, declared that the Jewish action was a direct violation of the League Covenant and Mandate.

Lord Reading, justifying the policy, agreed that it was essential that Jew and Arab should live in peace. He said that lands were voluntarily sold by Arabs, and there was no obligation to provide Arabs with alternative land which they could re-sell.—Reuter.

Back To 16 Pence Ratio?

—:o:—

PERSISTENT RUMOURS IN LONDON MARKET.

Indian Princes Agree To Join Federal Scheme

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE".

LONDON, Dec. 4.

It is reported that the British Banks are unwilling for long term exchange because they fear that the ratio would be restored to its previous level.

The protest from Burma against separation from India has gone unheeded. The details of the powers of the Federal Government and local Government are causing great difficulties here. The appointment of Lord Gorrell as the Viceroy of India is not yet gazetted. The appointment of Sir Alfred Isaacs as the Governor-General of Australia has lent colour to the novel proposal of appointing an Indian as Viceroy.

The Indian States are reported to be willing to join the Legislatures under the Federal Scheme of Government provided they get equal representation and pro-rata representation in the Senate.

—:o:—

18 Pence To 16 Pence

PERSISTENT RUMOURS IN LONDON MARKETS.

The London Correspondent of "Indian Finance" cables the following:—

There have been recurring rumours suggesting that an alteration of the Rupee ratio from eighteen-pence to sixteenpence is impending. Japan particularly has lent a ready ear to such rumours; and reports from that country indicate that the belief is generally held that one of the recommendations of the Round Table Conference would be the restoration of the lower parity. From a whisper this talk has become the loud and unceasing chatter of market-places in that country.

In London, too, such reports have been persistent. The Manchester Correspondent of the "Financial Times" is responsible for the information that the cotton exchange of that centre is also seriously agitated over this rumour.

It is learnt that it was represented to the Secretary of State from certain quarters that a reassuring statement should now be issued on the ratio question on lines similar to the assurance given to the investors in India sterling stocks in Sir Arthur's Hvitzel's letter dated 27, 1930, Sir Arthur's unequivocal statement, it is recalled, had an instantaneous and salutary effect on India sterling loans. A similar assurance as regards Government's attitude towards eighteenpence would be not only helpful but essential—this is the view which has been, it is understood, urged strongly on the Secretary of State.

It is doubtful, however, if in the peculiarly delicate situation today, with the Round Table Conference in session, the issue of any such statement would be agreed to by the authorities in India. Obviously, the Government are on the horns of a dilemma. The failure to afford a reassuring gesture would mean that rumours would grow more insistent and more vehement thus rendering an extremely difficult trade position doubly difficult. And if reassurance as demanded is forthcoming, the Indian public would come heavily on the authorities. Either way difficulties abound.

Meantime, it is reasonable to infer that the ratio could not be altered without adequate notice or discussion. Moreover, the necessary legislation should be passed in the Indian legislature releasing the Government from the present statutory obligations.

INDIA OFFICE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 4.

It was recently stated that enquiries in India pointed to the possibility to the Government reverting to the pre-war value of rupee.

India Office state that they have no knowledge of the enquiries but that the intention of the Government is to discharge their statutory obligation to maintain rupee at 1/6.—Reuter.

NOT TO ENTER KAIRA DISTRICT

—:o:—

Order Served On Sirdar Vallabhbhai.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 4.

Sardar Vallabhbhai was served with a notice under Section 144 by order of the Collector of Kaira this night prohibiting him from entering Kaira District. The notice was served at 7/50 by Sub-Inspector Thakker at Kanuga's Bunglow.

PT. NEHRU'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY

—:o:—

Passes Restless Day And Spits Blood.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Pandit Motilal Nehru passed a restless day. He spat blood four times to-day. He had high fever the temperature rising to 104 degrees.—A. P.

Pt. Motilal's Health.

"Liberty" understands that Pandit Motilal Nehru was shifted on Monday afternoon at 4-30 p.m. to "Suradhani Kanan" at Dakshineswar. He was accompanied by his daughter Miss Krishna Nehru and Dr. Atal, his family physician.

There was no rise in Panditji's temperature on Monday, but the usual spitting of blood was there.

SJT. V. J. PATEL TAKEN TO VIZAGAPATAM

—:o:—

BEZWADA, Dec. 4.

Mr. V. J. Patel ex-President of the Assembly was brought here by the Grand Trunk Express yesterday and was immediately taken to Vizagapatam by the Calcutta Mail. A large crowd collected on the station and raised cries of "Vande Mataram".—A. P.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED AT DHANDUKA

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHOLERA, Dec. 3.

A batch of 22 volunteers has come from Bombay to participate in the activities of the Dholera Satyagraha. Some of them wanted to announce their arrival at Ranpur by selling contraband salt, so it was made known in the town by the beating of bataki.

A big crowd assembled near the railway station to receive these volunteers. The fozdar with a posse of police had also come there to watch the activities of the volunteers.

As soon as they alighted from the train, they were arrested and taken to Dhandhuka, where they will be hauled up before the Magistrate.

CYCLE AUCTIONED FOR RS. 27.

Some months back, the younger brother of Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothari was convicted on a charge of possessing contraband salt, while he was returning to Ranpur on a bicycle, belonging to Sjt. Jhaverchand Meghani. This cycle was seized and auctioned for Rs. 27, though Sjt. Meghani had purchased it for Rs. 100 only the previous year.

A volunteer of the Dholera Camp, who was arrested two months ago on a charge of making speech, is sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and taken to the Sabarmati Jail.

Picketing By Itself Is Not A Crime

TWO LADY PICKETERS ACQUITTED.

Mrs. Manekgouri Dhansukhlal Jagirdar and Mrs. Ichhaben Bhimbai Desai two ladies who were arrested while picketing silk mercers' shop at Charni Road on December 1, were acquitted of a charge of assisting the operations of the "War Council" by Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on Thursday afternoon.

The accused were charged under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai appeared for the defence while Mr. Mankar conducted the prosecution.

Sergeant Taylor in his evidence stated that the accused were asking people to boycott foreign cloth and use Swadeshi cloth. He produced a copy of the "Congress Bulletin" which stated that one of the objects of the "War Council" was that of picketing foreign cloth shops.

MERCHANT IN WITNESS-BOX.

A shopkeeper was examined on behalf of the defence. He stated that on the day in question all foreign cloth shops were closed at Charni Road.

The accused in their statement said that they did not belong to the Desh Sevika Sangh or any other organisation and were merely asking people to boycott foreign cloth and thereby encourage their own industries.

Mr. B. T. Desai addressing the Court on behalf of the defence said that the Picketing Ordinance had now lapsed and as ordinarily picketing was not an unlawful activity, the accused had not committed any offence. Further, the accused could not be held guilty because the only evidence of picketing against them was that of Sergeant Taylor and the prosecution ought to have at least called one shopkeeper to prove their case.

Continuing Mr. Desai argued that the prosecution had failed to prove that the Satyagraha Committee was still in existence and cited a High Court ruling to the effect that when a body was declared unlawful it must be presumed that it had ceased to exist unless the prosecution adduced evidence to the contrary.

Mr. Manker for the prosecution stated that although the Picketing Ordinance had expired picketing foreign cloth shops was still one of the objects of the Congress. It was ridiculous to suggest that there could be any lawful activity of an unlawful body.

Magistrate: Suppose a booking clerk issues a ticket to a member of the Congress Committee, is he liable to be prosecuted?

On the question of the existence of the "War Council" the Magistrate held that it did exist and one of its object was to picket foreign cloth shops. But on the question of fact the Court held that the prosecution had not proved beyond doubt that the accused were picketing and that there was molestation. On the evidence adduced by the defence that all the shops in the locality were closed, the Magistrate gave the accused the benefit of doubt and acquitted them.

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Steamers	Tons.	Leave	Arrive
Kashima Maru ..	16 [illegible]		@16 D.
Yamkoi Maru ..	[illegible]		@ [illegible] D.
*Calcutta Maru ..	9339	18 Dec.	2o Dec.
*Teurushima Maru ..	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec.
xKaga Maru ..	5360	20 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10600	.. ..	@13 Jan.
*uwa Maru	11000	.. ..	@27 Jan.
Tokushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
*Genoa Maru ..	6785	17 Jan.	24 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@10 Feb.
xTango Maru ..	6893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.
Bakusan Maru ..	10500	7 Jan.	24 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tsiyo Maru	12900	21 Dec.	28 Dec.
Tatsuta Maru	12000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Jan.	27 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.
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Situations Vacant.

WANTED—GENERAL CLERK. Must have knowledge of keeping accounts and typing. Apply in own handwriting to General P. O. Box No. 715.
A R3824

WANTED—A married young Gujrati to look after estates and to act as personal secretary. State lowest salary expected. Apply with stamped addressed envelope to Box No. 483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3823

WANTED—Experienced AGENTS to secure orders for supply of account-books and binding work. See PHULCHAND PAHLADRAI, 173, Kalbadevi Road.
A R3821

WANTED—an AUDITOR for Bhavnagar City Municipality on pay Rs. 60 2/5 70, apply to the undersigned before 31-12-30 stating caste, age, native place and with copies of degrees, diplomas and testimonials if any, persons having passed higher grade examination of an accountant of the Bhavnagar State can also apply. VIRENDUROI CHANDRAPRASAD DESAI, President, Bhavnagar City Municipality.
A 2098

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED intelligent youngman wants situation as an accountant or like job in a prospective firm. Know type, corres office routine, etc. Apply to Box No. 483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3822

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INDEPENDENT INDIAN CHRISTIAN YOUTH (now in Iraq) desires to correspond with poor but fair, active and educated young lady (Poona) with view of marriage. Religious girl preferred. Please apply Box No 474 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3789

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WANTED—To know that 'The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow', governed by 'The Hindu Education Society' registered under Act XXI of 1860 trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Sound training under efficient and qualified staff is guaranteed. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
N R 3790

QUALIFY Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for Secretarial, Accounting, Shorthand, Advocates' positions at GREGG COLLEGE, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
M 1980

Trade Announcement.

AN INTERESTING OFFER TO Co-operative Societies and retail dealers.—Surplus stock of Government of India Military Rugs soft and fleecy, Only two thousand left. Available in bales of 25 and 10 at Rs. 137-8 and Rs. 55, respectively less 10 per cent trade discount delivered free of railway freight per passenger train anywhere in Bombay Presidency. Assorted wonderful check rugs in bales of 25 and 10 at Rs. 103-2 and Rs. 41-4 respectively, less 10 per cent. trade discount. Unsold goods taken back if returned within a month (freight paid by the purchaser). All orders to follow with an advance of not less than Rs. 10. Apply:—The Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton and Silk mills, Limited, Bangalore.
2103

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court this FRIDAY, the 5th December, 1930, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).
BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
4th December, 1930.
2105

GOVERNMENT AUCTION SALE.

Under orders of the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, valuable surplus and waste stores including large quantities of Engineering stores; Ships Chandlers stores; Metals including 2,400 cwts. of Mild Steels, Rounds and Flats; Paints and Chemicals; Grindstones; Pulleys; Coal Barge; Cutters; Steam Launch; Old canvas, coir and manilla cordage, chains, wire ropes, etc., etc., will be offered for sale by Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and Co., Government Auctioneers, 93, Apollo Street, Bombay, at the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, on 8th December, 1930, and following days.
2063

NOTICE.

The list prepared in accordance with Section 23 (k) of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act XIX of 1930, showing the number of valid votes given to each of the candidates at the F (Parel) ward bye-election on the 2nd December, 1930, is available for inspection by voters. Copies will be supplied to candidates at a fee of Re. 1/- each.
A. R. DALAL.
Municipal Commissioner.
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1930.
2102

Tender.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 3000 tons of Hirdagarh Steam Coal to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1930-1931 ending 31st March, 1931, so as to reach the undersigned on or before 20th December, 1930, at 4 p. m. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 200 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specifications and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1/-. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

Preference will be given to the articles manufactured in India.
(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office.
Dated 2-12-1930.
2099

Public Notices.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SCRUTINEERS REPORT that the POLL on the motion of electing Mr. R. A. Gole or Mr. J. M. Almeida is as follows:—
Mr. R. A. Gole secures 847 votes
and
Mr. J. M. Almeida secures 4,143 votes.
I, therefore, declare Mr. J. M. Almeida duly elected a Director of the Company by a majority of 3,296 votes.
JAMNADAS M. MEHTA,
Chairman.
Asian Building,
Nicol Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, December 4, 1930.
2108

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that we have dispensed with the services of BHAGWANDAS MONJI, AMBALAL GANGARAM and ODHAVJI KANJI with effect from Kartik Sudi 1st, 1987, and also of PARBHUDAS VIRJEE from Margshirsh Sudi 1st 1987. The Public is hereby warned against dealing in any way with the said persons in our name, and if they do the same will be at their risk, and we will not be responsible for their dealings done in our name.
L. HARJIVAN & COY.,
M. J. Market Chawk.
Bombay, 2-12-30.
2106

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCK-HOLDERS will be CLOSED from 18th day of December to 31st day of December, 1930, (both days inclusive), for preparation of Interest Warrants.
R. H. PARKER,
General Manager and Secretary.
Bombay, 5th December, 1930.
2107

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF PATHE CINEMA, GOODYEAR AND OTHER BUILDINGS AT LAMINGTON ROAD.
Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Senjit, Attorneys for Mr. Motichand G. Shaha, the 2nd Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mr. Kissondas Tribhuwandas Mangaldas, the Mortgagor, by virtue of the power of sale reserved under an Indenture of 2nd Mortgage dated the 5th March, 1930, and subject to the 1st Mortgage (equitable) in favour of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation dated the 18th April, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, (THIS DAY) FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—
FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Pension and Tax land held by the Mortgagor for 999 years at a fixed rent from Mr. A. D. Baria under an Indenture of Lease dated the 3rd April, 1928, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon, situate at Lamington Road and Tribhovandas Road, admeasuring about 4,526 square yards, Street Nos. 31-35.
Secondly:—All that piece of Pension and Tax land held by the Mortgagor for 999 years at a fixed rent from Mr. A. D. Baria under an Indenture of Lease dated the 3rd April, 1928, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and Cinema Theatre standing thereon, situate at Tribhuvandas Road, admeasuring about 3,967 square yards, Street No. 1 T, etc.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Senjit, Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,

MESSRS. VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS,
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22064.

WEEKLY SALE.
AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY) at 2 p.m. (S. T.) of very valuable teak and blackwood furnitures, fireproof safes, gramophones, E. lamps, hat-stands, drawing-room sets, silver show cases, glassware, etc., etc., at 62, Medows Street, Fort.
VORA & CO.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT CHIMBOOR.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT CHIMBOOR WITH THE MACHINERY ETC. OF THE DYEING WORKS KNOWN AS THE ISLAM DYEING FACTORY.
Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Khatau Bhanji and Bai Devka wife of Khatao Bhanji the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Moosa Haji Ali Khatri in pursuance of the power of sale contained in (1) the Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th September 1922, (2) Further Charge dated 28th February 1924, (3) Mortgage dated 28th February 1924, (4) Transfer of Mortgage dated 27th February 1925, (5) Transfer of Mortgage dated the 2nd August 1926, (6) Transfer of Mortgage dated 2nd August 1926 and (7) Indenture of Additional or Collateral Secretary dated 2nd August, 1926, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Khatao Bhanji and another of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public action THIS DAY (FRIDAY), the 5th day of December 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES, the undermentioned property with the machinery etc., of the Dyeing Works known as the ISLAM DYEING FACTORY.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
FIRST:—All that piece of land called Marichee Khar at Chimboor on the North side of the Road leading from Sion to Chimboor containing by admeasurement 12,275 square yards or thereabouts.
SECONDLY:—All that piece of land called Arduchee Khar situate at Chimboor on the North side of the Road leading from Sion to Chimboor containing by admeasurement 2,026 square yards or thereabouts.
THIRDLY:—
LIST OF MACHINERY, ETC.
1 Boiler 70 lbs. pressure Verticle, 1 Steam Engine 55-60 H.P., 11 Dyeing Jigger Machines (country), 2 Mangle (Starching) Machines by C. C. Hanbold, 2 Drying Machines by John Downham & Co., 2 Calendar (Polishing) Machines by Mather & Platt, Ltd., 2 Folding Machines by J. H. Rilly & Co., 1 Machine for pressing bales (Hydraulic country), One Oil Engine by Cloyton, 1 Spare Boiler and 1 Stamping Machine.
N. B.—THE FACTORY IS OPEN FOR INSPECTION FOR THE INTENDING PURCHASERS AND THE POSSESSION THEREOF WILL BE GIVEN TO THE PURCHASER.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
To-day 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
PARAMOUNT'S SOUND AND TALKING PICTURE.
WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE
The most Awesome Recital of Heroism which the Screen has yet afforded.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Screen's Romantic Adventurer.
RONALD COLMAN.
In the All-Talking Mystery Thriller
"RAFFLES"
No Safe could baffle his fingers
No Heart could withstand his fascination.

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
KEN MAYNARD
IN
"MOUNTAIN JUSTICE"
NEXT SATURDAY
Laughs! Thrills and Breath Taking Adventure!
BOB STEELE
in
LAUGHING AT DEATH.
BOB in the dual role.

Amusements

PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A First National 150% TALKING PICTURE,

The Dramatic Thunderbolt of the Year.

QUARREL BETWEEN CAMP AND HAREM!
ARMS OF BELOVED AND ARMS OF WAR!
Three shows To-morrow and Sunday
Time: 3-30; 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Between these two, the eternal you is tossed and buffeted.
But here's a young man who even while he seeks the arms of his sweet-heart, flies forthwith to the front.

PANJAB-KESARI
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS JEWEL PRODUCTION.
wherein A Panjabi Stalwart first takes to academic life and wellnigh emasculates himself into scholastic pursuits, but who urged by an undying instinct of love for motherland takes to a soldier's life.
A Gripping romance of love and war-terrible fighting at the front.
Commencing from TO-MORROW
At ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EMPRESS
THEATRE
Grand Opening
Of The
TALKIES
To-morrow Saturday
4, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

THE CAPITOL
The Last Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A Talking, Singing Romance with
AN ALL-STAR CAST

The CAPITOL
TO-MORROW
WHO KILLED EDGAR RICE?

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
ALL TALKING PICTURE
The Trial of MARY DUGAN

RIALTO TALKIES
The LAST DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

ALSO
LAUREL & HARDY
All-Talking Comedy.
TO-MORROW
OUR MODERN MAIDENS
with JOAN CRAWFORD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

MR. K. H. VAKIL'S LECTURE.

Public lecture with lantern slides by Mr. Kanyalal H. Vakil on "Art and Culture of To-morrow" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Chief Superintendent Madras informs since Madras Ceylon Lines working perfect delay on traffic to and from Ceylon is normal.

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

The Chief Superintendent C. T. O. Madras intimates that delays to West Coast Traffic are now normal.—A. P.

UPANISHADS AND GITA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Gita at the General Education Society's Chhabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct a public class on Upanished in English at Seth Jamnadas Mathurdas Bungalow, Borivili, on Sunday evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PROOFS OF THE EXISTENCE OF GOD.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission Khar, will deliver the third public lecture on the proofs of the Existence of God in English at the Botliboi's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, to-morrow (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa, per extra s.s. "Gujarat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 7th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday, the 6th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Morrison" arrived in London on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6-30 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 11 p.m the same day.

S. J. A. A. LADIES' HOME NURSING CLASS EXAM.

The examination of the Home Nursing Class for women, organised by the Mahila Seva Mandal at Girgaum at the Arya-Bhuvan and conducted by Capt. G. G. Limaye, was examined by Dr. S. P. Swami, L. M. & S. on 17th ultimo and the following students have been declared successful in order of merit:—

1. Mrs. Vimalabai Saraf, 2. Mrs. Premabai Palekar, 3. Mrs. Shantabai Mohile, 4. Miss Gulab Mantri, 5. Miss Goirla Naik, 6. Miss Rebeca Maichel, 7. Miss Vatsala Joshi, 8. Miss Shanta Joshi.

WINTER KHADI BAZAR

—:o:—

At Blavatsky Lodge

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, a Winter Khadi Bazar will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge from Saturday, the 6th to Wednesday, the 10th instant, between 3 and 8 p.m. (S. T.). The opening ceremony will be performed by Goshaspbehen Captain on Saturday, at 3 p.m. It will be Goshiben Captain Dav, Shrimati Captain effecting sales also. Admission is free.

FOUND.

A third class railway pass in the name of Hatibai Badnam has been found. The owner may take delivery of the same from this office.

A third class season ticket in the name of Paul J. Peshary has been found. The owner may take delivery of the same from this office.

Currency Dept. Accounts.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 30th Nov. 1930 is as under:—

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	164,83,33
Reserve Coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	116,90,10
Gold coin	32,27,64
Silver bullion	5,76,19
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	8,66,62
In England	1,22,78

GANDHI DAY CELEBRATION IN CITY TO-DAY.

—:o:—

POLICE CHIEF'S BAN

To-day being "Gandhi Day" Flag Salutation ceremonies, processions and public meetings are arranged all over the city.

All organised markets and Trade organisations, like the Cotton Market, Share Market, Cloth Markets, Bullion Markets, are observing hartal in honour of the Gandhi Day. There will be Takli procession at 7-30 A.M., Flag Salutation at 8 A.M. Ladies' Meeting at 4 p.m., Public Meeting at 6-30 p.m., early morning Gandhi Cap Procession starting from Chowpatty.

Khadi Bhandars and shops will be kept open and Khadi will be sold at reduced rates.

FLAG SALUTATION CEREMONY BANNED

—:o:—

Police Chief's Prohibitory Order

NOTICE.

The Officiating Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has issued the following notice:—

Whereas it has been publicly announced that a flag salutation ceremony will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Marwadi Young Men's Association at the Esplanade Maidan on Friday, the 5th December, 1930 at 8 a.m. and whereas it is believed that the Bombay Marwadi Young Men's Association is merely an alias for the Marwadi Youth League which has been declared an unlawful association and whereas further the ceremony which they propose to perform is part of the programme of and in furtherance of the object of the association known as the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congres Committee which is an unlawful association, I, Gerald Sidney Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, being of opinion that it is necessary for the preservation of public peace to prohibit the holding of this ceremony, do hereby prohibit under Section 23, sub-section 3, of the Bombay City Police Act any assembly, meeting or procession in furtherance of the above purpose on the Esplanade Maidan on the date above mentioned.

The public are informed that if in defiance of this order attempts are made to observe this ceremony, necessary steps will be taken to disperse the assembly.

GRAND VARIETY CHARITY CONCERT BY HIND-KALA MANDAL AMATEURS

—:o:—

The Concert is specially organized by Manjulaben Jariwalla and party to-morrow (Saturday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, will display very interesting programme including variety Garbas and Dialogues by Girl Amateurs, Master Vasant's excellent music, Prof. Shah's Physical feats, Shootings, Dagger fightings, etc., etc.

Tickets can be booked at the Theatre from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturday.

POSTAL IDENTIFICATION CARDS.

—:o:—

A Boon To Travellers And Tourists

The Posts and Telegraphs Department has lately introduced "Identification Cards" for the benefit of tourists, travelling representatives of firms and other members of the public who experience difficulty in establishing their identity in connection with postal transactions.

These cards, which are obtainable at any Head Office, contain a full description of its holder, his signature and photograph and help him in obtaining payment of money orders and receiving delivery of insured and registered articles in the post towns through which he passes and where he is not known.

The fee for a Card which is Re. 1 only remains current for a period of three years.

IS IT TRUE?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A political prisoner, named Adhikari has been shut up in the cell for about 20 days. He is a lad of 10 and has been connected with Congress activities. Other Congressmen arrested along with him were sent to Alibag and some were tried here. They are now released. He is not brought before justice and no one knows how long the authorities are going to shut him up. Will the authorities wake up now and release this helpless fellow when other prisoners are released?—Yours, etc.

A RESIDENT OF PANVEL.

APPEAL IN "CHRONICLE" CASE.

—:o:—

Mr. Sorabji Kapadia Released On Bail.

HEARING FIXED ON DEC. 15.

Before the Chief Justice Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Justice Murphy on the Appellate Side of the High Court, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, moved for the admission of appeal on behalf of Mr. Sorabji Kapadia, the Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle" who was sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate to 5 months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 150/- fine, in default six weeks more.

"Chronicle" Case Appeal

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai who appeared for the appellant said that it was an appealable case under Section 415-A of the Criminal Procedure Code. Though according to another section, no appeal lay against the conviction by a Presidency Magistrate where the sentence did not exceed six months or Rs. 200 fine, the present case came under the former section which stated that all or any of the persons convicted by an appealable judgment or order shall have a right of appeal. In this case, Mr. Brelvi, the co-accused, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 250 and therefore an appeal lay for both the accused against the judgment of the Magistrate.

INTERPRETATION OF SECTION.

Counsel said that the appeal involved substantial questions both on the construction of the particular documents which were alleged to be offensive as well as on the interpretation of Section 17 (1) and its application to the present case. What was the true scope of the section and in what cases it could be applied to persons alleged to be assisting the operations of an illegal body? These were some of the main issues which have to be thrashed out in the appeal.

NO DELIBERATE INTENTION.

Proceeding Mr. Bhulabhai asked whether the charge against the appellant that by reason of the publication of certain matter, namely, the programme of the "War Council", on the Tilak Day in the paper accompanied side by side by the ban of the Police Commissioner would amount to assisting the actions of an illegal body. He submitted that the whole matter had to be judged not by distinguishing between the privileges of a journalist and those of any other man, but by distinguishing between the circumstances. There was no deliberate intention on the part of the appellant of asking the people to go and attend the meeting and counsel pointed out whether such publications came within the mischief aimed at by Section 17 (1). He concluded by saying that there was a proper case in the appeal to be brought before their Lordships for decision and requested that it might be admitted and given an early hearing. Counsel also appealed for bail on behalf of the appellant.

APPEAL TO BE EXPEDITED.

The Chief Justice observed that without going any more into the details of the case, he would admit the appeal, though it should not be presumed thereby that he was in favour of the arguments put forward. His Lordship then directed the appellant to be released on bail on his depositing a sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash and the appeal to be placed on the expedited list.

The Government Pleader appeared on behalf of the Crown, but did not object to both the applications.

Mr. Desai then applied that the case be expedited. Their Lordships fixed the hearing of the case on Monday December 15.

Mr. Brelvi, the Editor, who was sentenced to 5 months' simple imprisonment and a Rs. 250 fine is not appealing. It will be recalled that as a Congressman he took no part in the proceedings of the lower court.

CLOTH SHOP PICKET STABBED

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1)

front of Bhesania and Co.

Magistrate: What was the state there?

Witness: The whole crowd was quite rowdy and threatened the proprietor.

Continuing witness said that a Parsi lady happened to pass that way and wanted to enter the shop. She had a packet in her hand and the crowd wanted to know what it contained. They would not allowed her to go inside the shop. Witness and a few other Parsis then went to her rescue when the crowd molested them.

"MOLESTING."

Magistrate: What do you mean by molesting?

Witness: They caught hold of my hand and used foul language when some other Parsis came to our rescue.

Proceeding he said that he was assaulted, but immediately afterwards qualified his remarks by stating "not exactly assaulted but would have mobbed us but for the arrival of the police." The first accused, he said, was the chief instigator.

Dinshaw Cooverji, was the next witness.

ASSISTING CONGRESS.

The Magistrate then framed charges against the accused with assisting the operations of the "War Council" and with being members of an unlawful assembly.

All the accused pleaded "not guilty" and stated that they had nothing to do with the Congress and that they were only members of the public.

AN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Magistrate: Public have no business to be in a crowd if it is an unlawful assembly.

Two witnesses were examined for the defence. They deposed that the second and the third accused were not connected with the Congress but could not say anything about the incidents in front of Bhesania and Co.

"DANGEROUS" PICKETING.

"Picketing of foreign cloth shops in Bombay for the past week has assumed a violent form. This sort of violence must be put an end to. This is becoming dangerous." This observation was made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in convicting the three persons. The accused were found guilty on charges of assisting the operations of the "War Council" and with being members of an unlawful Assembly.

11 MONTHS IN ALL.

They were sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 70 or in default six weeks further imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run consecutively. If the fine is not paid the aggregate sentence is eleven months hard labour for each.

"VIOLENCE AND BLOODSHED."

The Magistrate held that it was clear from the prosecution evidence that the accused had assisted the operations of the "War Council". Had it not been for the timely arrival of the police there might have been violence and bloodshed. It was common knowledge that for the last few days picketing in Bombay had assumed a violent form and there were instances where even shopkeepers were even assaulted.

GIRL PICKETERS GET 4½ MONTHS EACH.

The next case that came up for hearing was that of Miss Bivarbai Bhanwadekar and Miss Sumant Sakhalkar who were arrested at about 12 noon on Thursday in front of Messrs. Bhesania and Co.

Deputy Inspector Macarthy in his evidence stated that he saw both the accused standing in front of Bhesania and Co. and actually preventing people from entering the shop. One Parsi lady was stopped by the accused and was not allowed to go into the shop.

THEY NON-CO-OPERATE.

The accused declined to take part in the proceedings.

Miss Bivarbai stated that she was merely watching near Bhesania and Co.

Magistrate: But Mr. Macarthy says that you actually prevented a Parsi lady from entering the shop. What do you say to that.

"IT IS FALSE."

Accused: It is false.

On the evidence before the Court, the Magistrate found the accused guilty under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment with asssiting the operations of Boycott Committee of the B. P. C. C. and sentenced them to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default further six weeks imprisonment.

TWO MUSLIM VOLUNTEERS ACQUITTED.

—:o:—

Didn't Assist "War Council" Operations

Two volunteers of the Jamiatul-ulma who were arrested while picketing a liquor shop at Grant Road on Wednesday were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Thursday afternoon charged under Section 17 clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in that they assisted the operations of an unlawful assembly.

Sergeant Brown who gave evidence stated that on receipt of information he proceeded to a liquor shop at Grant Road and arrested the accused. The names were:—

Ahmed Hanif and Abdul Masjid.

REQUEST WITH FOLDED HANDS.

A police constable deposed that he saw the accused requesting customers with "folded hands" not to enter the shop and drink liquor.

To the Magistrate he said that there was no molestation.

The first accused in his statement said that he was merely asking people not to drink liquor as it was prohibited by the Holy Quoran.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

The Magistrate in acquitting the accused observed that it had not been alleged that the accused were members of any particular unlawful body. What they asked people to do might be with the object of preventing people from poisoning themselves. He was of opinion that it was not proved that the accused assisted the operations of any particular unlawful body and therefore acquitted them.

Shillong, Dec. 4.—His Excellency the Governor of Assam accompanied by Lady Hammond will leave Shillong on tour on December 13 and after visiting Nowgong, Kampur, Silghat, Golaghat and Cinnamara return to Headquarters on December 22.—A. P.

Cloth Dealer Promises To Deal In Swadeshi Only.

—:o:—

GIVES RS. 500 IN CHARITY.

SUCCESS OF HUNGER-STRIKE BY PICKETS.

Congress pickets who had gone on hunger-strike with a view to impress upon foreign cloth merchants to give up their vocation and deal only in swadeshi cloth have achieved another signal success.

The proprietor of Messrs. Shridhar Bhaichandra and Co., who it was alleged was dealing in foreign cloth shop clandestinely, and at whose residence two volunteers had declared hunger-strike has come to terms with the pickets. He has given an undertaking not to deal any more in foreign textiles and has also given Rs. 500 in charity as an expression of his repentance.

It will be remembered that the shop was mobbed by demonstrators some days ago. In this connection the proprietor has publicly thanked the Congress volunteers for rescuing him from the violence of some mischief-makers.

FOREIGN CLOTH & PICKETS STABBED.

—:o:—

Alleged Assaults With Pen-Knife.

There was great excitement in Sutar Gulli near the Mulji Jetha Market when a Muslim customer who had purchased some pieces of foreign cloth whipped out a pen-knife and stabbed a Congress picket who was requesting him not to go home with the stuff.

The infuriated customer also assaulted two more pickets and took to his heels.

Fortunately the volunteer who was stabbed, was but slightly injured. He was removed to the Congress Hospital and treated, but he insisted on returning immediately to his post of duty at the Mulji Jetha Market.

With a bandage tied round his head he again appeared near the market and was seen picketing. He was vociferously cheered by the crowds.

The incident, it appears, was occasioned when the Muslim customer entered a shop and made some purchases. He did not yield to the request of the picket not to make any purchases. On leaving the shop the pickets followed him into the Sutar Gulli where the Muslim drew his knife and assaulted the volunteers.

Another incident where a picket was roughly treated occurred at Kalbadevi at the dead of night on Wednesday. A bale of foreign cloth was being removed in a lorry clandestinely, when a volunteer detected it and obstructed the lorry. The driver of the lorry however pushed the picket aside and drove the lorry. The picket was later picked up by a pedestrian and removed to a private hospital.

RELEASED PRISONERS ON WAY TO BOMBAY.

Madan Lal Ram Deo, Chopda and Ishttu Khandis, Bombay political prisoners who have been serving their term of sentence in Trichinopoly Central Jail were released this morning. They leave for Bombay by to-night's train.

Three Congress volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default further six weeks' imprisonment by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

One of them was arrested on Wednesday evening while picketing at Karanjia and Co. while the other two at Kalbadevi where they prevented a victoria from going to its destination.

on the stage it's PERSONALITY!
... in a cigarette it's TASTE!
"BE SURE you're right, then go head." There's one sure way to be right about a cigarette: TASTE IT
TASTE above everything
MILD... but you THEY SATISFY
Chesterfield
FINE TURKISH and DOMESTIC tobaccos, not only BLENDED but CROSS-BLENDED
CIGARETTES
Manufactured by:—LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, OF U.S.A.
Sold by all Tobacconists.
Representatives in India and Burma—ARNOLD & CO., LTD.
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi and Amritsar.

Injunction Against Billimoria Dissolved

—:o:—

A CASE FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF AGREEMENT.

A notice of motion was made before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court on behalf of Mr. Hormusji Bapuji Guzdar and another, who are defendants in the suit filed by Mr. H. D. Billimoria and his brother, lessees of the Hotel Majestic, Bombay, for specific performance of an agreement between them, for damages for breach of the agreement and for certain other reliefs.

The defendants prayed that pending the final disposal of the suit, the Court Receiver or some other fit and proper person be appointed a Receiver for the furniture, stock-in-trade, stores, etc., hitherto used by the plaintiffs in connection with their catering contract with the Western India Turf Club Ltd. in Bombay and Poona. The defendants also prayed that the plaintiffs be restrained by an injunction from removing, dealing with or otherwise disposing of the property.

In opposing the notice of motion the plaintiffs filed a lengthy statement denying the defendants' allegations that their suit was false or that they had misrepresented their affairs to them. They submitted that the object in taking out the notice was to prejudice them in the eyes of the public and to deprive them of their catering business in Bombay and Poona.

When the notice of motion came on for hearing, his Lordship passed an order for discharge of the motion by consent of both parties without prejudice to the rights of the parties. The temporary injunction against the plaintiffs was also dissolved.

FEAST OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

—:o:—

On the 3rd December, the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Bombay, were quite a gala appearance. From early morning men, women and children flocked to the Church to offer prayers and pay homage to the Apostle of the East St. Francis Xavier.

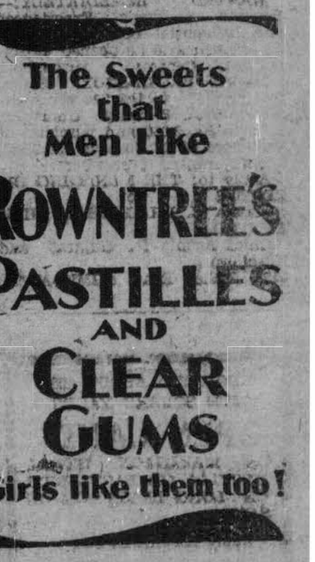
Punctually at 8-30 a.m. the Blessed Sacrament was exposed and the High Mass sung by Rev. Fr. Rebello acolytated by Rev. Fr. Silva Rosa and Rev. Fr. D'Souza. After the Gospel, Rev. Fr. Vincent D'Costa preached a sermon on the wonderful life and death of St. Francis Xavier. Souvenir pictures were then distributed by members of the Sociedade to the vast congregations that had assembled.

The Sociedade Alfaiad Bavanchi have celebrated it this year for the 35th time. The President of the Society is Mr. A. R. Dias.

Volunteer Captain Jailed.

MADRAS, Dec 4

Ganpathi Iyer, Captain of the National Volunteer Corps, who was arrested yesterday was placed to-day before the Second Presidency Magistrate on a charge of being a member of an unlawful assembly. The accused refused to take part in the proceedings. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.



Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH 1931.

New York, Dec. 4.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.66
To-day's Opening Rate	10.72
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing	10.72
Difference	+.06

Broach Expectation A-M. Rs. 183

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.60
To-day's Opening Rate	5.57
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	5.60
Difference	+.09

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 4.			
Silver (Ready)	16	0	0
Lower	0	3	0
Silver (Forward)	15	15	0
Lower	0	3	0

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 4.			
Tone:—India and China sold.			
2nd Settlement	46	0	0
1st Settlement	45	15	0

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

9, Old Court House Street, CALCUTTA.

(Estd. 1906.)

Before taking out a Life Assurance Policy it is better to apply all the rigid tests for a good Company.

THE "NATIONAL"

will surpass any other Company in these tests.

(1) Indian Capital—Indian Management—for the benefit of Indians.
(2) The Company has never contested a claim on a technicality.
(3) The low safe rates of premium provide maximum assurance at minimum cost.

The "NATIONAL" keeps well ahead of the times and its policy of 'fair and square dealing' which began with its founding, ever since 1906, has been continuous.

R. G. DAS and CO. Managers.

Bombay Branch, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The NATIONAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
CAWNPORE.

Bonus to Policy-holders Rs. 12/8 For every Rs. 100 of premium paid Dividend to Shareholders (Interim for 1930-31) ... 12½ p.c.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1930.

OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS.

—:o:—

"Encouraging, though slow, progress", says the latest message from London, "has already been made by Sub-Committee Number 1 of the Round Table Conference, which is dealing with questions of Federal structure." The slowness is obvious; but what is there, we wonder, that is encouraging about the progress, if there is any progress at all. Nor will there be any speedy progress unless the British Government gives an assurance that it is prepared to transfer its authority to an Indian Government responsible to Indians, with the necessary safeguards for the immediate future. The moment that assurance is given the Princes and communalists, who now block progress, will know whom they will have to deal with in India in the future and who will have the whip-hand of the situation. Sheer commonsense will then induce them to adjust their claims to the inevitable situation and to begin the right sort of negotiations with the princial British Indian delegates—it being of course understood that every tentative scheme now devised in London is subject to revision by the true leaders of India, who are now in jail. But the British Government, either of its own accord or under pressure from its Opposition, refrains from giving the assurance or anything like it. And the British reactionaries are abetting the communalists and the Princes to put forward all sorts of impossible demands, not because they love any community or party in India, but because they can thereby prevent any settlement and therefore can secure the imposition of the Simon scheme on Parliament as the only authoritative one in the field. They little know that they are counting without the hosts in India.

As regards the Princes and the communalists who now impede progress, one can reasonably assert that the latter will not give trouble long. They will soon realise that communal distinctions are fast being subordinated to economic ones. The vexed communal problem will soon be solved by the workers and peasants of India, who have now realised their identity of interests and the need for economic solidarity and have also seen through the selfish tactics of capitalists professing to safeguard communal rights. The problem of the Princes will be a little tougher, especially at the London Conference where, it is an open secret, they are so many pawns in the Imperialist game. The news was much trumpeted that they were willing to join British India in a "satisfactory" scheme of Federation. But the present delay is mainly due to the fact that no scheme of Federation that is acceptable to British India is satisfactory to the Princes. And the latter's present notions of Federation, in so far as they have been published, are utterly incompatible with the ideals of democracy and the political integrity and freedom of India. The details of the inevitable conflict between the Princes and British Indian delegates are not yet available, but it is not difficult to gather that the Princes wish to be autocrats in their States for an indefinite period, that they would not recognise the Indian Federal Government as the Paramount Power in India, and that in the Federal Government they would seek maximum power with minimum surrender of their sovereignty. It is this view of Federation that the States' subjects most distrust. And it is natural that the organisers of the Indian State Subjects' Conference have cabled to their friends at the Conference stating that "the Princes' federating proposals are delusive" and that the Princes "are scheming for perpetual unrestricted despotism."

While much loose talk is being indulged in about sovereignty and paramountcy, it is necessary for all to realise that the people of a State are in the last analysis the truly sovereign and paramount Power. This fundamental principle of the Sovereignty of the People is well-known to all European States and is known in India in its variant form "Swaraj is my Birthright". The implications of this principle need to be fully realised by all those who are now busy devising a stable and efficient form of Government for the Indian people, one and indivisible. And if there is any meaning in the principle of Self-determination, the 70 millions of States' people should have far more decisive power in devising any scheme of Federation than a handful of Princes. Treaty rights must be respected. But they cannot sacrifice for all time the birthrights of millions.

"BELIEVE ME."

—:o:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner is a consummate propagandist. Soon after his arrival in London as a member of the Princes' Delegation to the Round Table Conference he seized the opportunity of putting himself into touch with the British Press. Remembering evidently that with Labour ensconced at Downing Street, the "Daily Herald" had become the "Times"—Mr. Benn, by the way, reminded British journalists some time ago that this was the case—for useful publicity purpose His Highness gave to Labour's official journal a long interview to explain to its readers how he had striven and was constantly striving for an "understanding" between Britain and India. "Keep a little place", he told the "Daily Herald", "for the Indian States" in this "understanding". And he put in a word for his Order just to remove the British workingman's suspicion, we suppose, about the kind of life Indian Princes are reputed to lead,—a comfortable existence, the cares of the State being handed over to the Diwans.

This, of course, His Highness suggests, is a wrong view. Many people in India believe it is the right one, but His Highness would not like the British people to entertain it for a moment. How does an Indian Prince live? Here is the picture of him portrayed for the "Daily Herald" by the Maharaja of Bikaner. He says:—

"An Indian Prince lives amongst his own people; he is in the closest touch with their daily lives and needs. Believe me, no Indian Prince can misgovern without being immediately conscious of the fact and in our vivid contact with our people we have a knowledge of their wants and sentiments, which is no bad substitute for representative institutions where they do not exist."

Well, let those believe him who can, but the leading lights of the States Subjects' Conference have year after year drawn attention to misgovernment in certain Indian States which is in lurid contrast with the engaging picture drawn by him. And let us not forget the gibe His Highness levels against "representative institutions."

INTERVIEWS WITH POLITICAL PRISONERS

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While the subject of treatment of political prisoners at the various jails is frequently discussed in the Press little regard is paid by the public to the vital question of how instructions are issued for interpretation of the Jail Manual. Under Rule 457 of the Jail Manual "near relatives" not exceeding five are allowed to interview a prisoner and this was being done till very recently. It is rumoured that now the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, has sent instructions to the Jail authorities that "near relatives" for the purposes of this rule should be interpreted to include only the husband, the wife, the father, the mother, the children, the brothers and the sisters of the prisoners and none others. A person who is near enough according to Indian conception of relationship, for example, the husband of a sister of a woman prisoner is thus precluded from the category of "near relatives". I do not know if there is any authentic ruling or precedent for restricting the meaning of the words "near relatives" or for whether the Inspector-General of Prisons is empowered to put his own interpretation to the ordinary meaning in the language. After the acceptance by Authority of the ordinary and commonsense meaning of these words for nearly seven months, the public are entitled to be satisfied that not only there is a valid ground for the new interpretation but that there is an abundant and just reason for enforcing such a restrictive meaning.

According to the maxim of British Law and Statutes a word or an expression should always be interpreted strictly against the State authority and in favour of the subject, where there is a scope for it. Here, if the rumour is true, we find an executive officer trying to put his own meaning which is contrary to even the linguistic meaning of the words with a view to restrict the few privileges and conveniences vouchsafed to political prisoners. Will the Director of Information, Bombay, kindly enlighten the public regarding this?—Yours, etc.,

CONCERNED.
December 4.

WANTED "ALL-INDIA PROHIBITIONISTS ASSOCIATION"

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—Prohibition of intoxicating drinks, opium and other poisonous drugs is purely a social question. Just as Mahatma Gandhi wisely separated the *Khadi* movement from the political movement by establishing the All-India Spinners' Association, the Prohibition movement may also be separated from its political associations and handed over to a new and independent body called "The All-India Prohibitionists Association", which may be joined by all prohibitionists and social workers, irrespective of their political persuasions.

Peaceful picketing of liquor and toddy booths' shops where opium, *bhang, ganja, churas,* cocaine and other poisonous and deleterious drugs are sold under Government license, is considered to be a legitimate method of ridding the country of these social evils even by our moderates and even the Viceroy who promulgated the anti-picketing ordinance has plainly admitted the legality of peaceful picketing. Moreover all Temperance Associations have approved of picketing as a legitimate weapon for destroying the monster of drink and hence the new body can carry on peacefully the present picketing campaign run by the Congress without interference from the Government. As the new body will be a purely social institution, the Local Governments and the Government of India cannot suppress it without being called to account before the bar of world opinion. Missionaries and other Europeans who believe in Temperance or Prohibition will be able to join the Association, without being committed to any political creed, and as the primary object of the movement will be the removal of the drink evil and the use of intoxicant or deleterious drugs and not economic loss to Government revenues, no sane Government can object to its picketing activities. It will be the duty of the Association to persuade bidders "Pithawallas," customers, and the general public by house to house and mass propaganda and peaceful picketing through its volunteers and workers to free the country from the grip of these evils.

I appeal to all social workers, Congress leaders and Prohibitionist Missionaries to meet together on a common platform and establish an "All-India Prohibition" organisation with branches throughout the country. The fall in liquor and opium revenues will be the best index of the success of prohibition; but it is only a secondary effect, for which no civilized Government can complain. On the contrary, it is the duty of the Government to help prohibition with men and money and carry on propaganda against drink and other intoxicants through its schools and local self-government institutions, without caring for the fall in the tainted revenues. The late Ministry in Madras once set apart a large sum for prohibition propaganda and other Local Governments ought to imitate the example of Madras and do the right thing, in case they are unable to enforce prohibition today. It will be the proudest day for India when the revenues from drink, opium and other intoxicants will be reduced to *Zero.*

I request Sardar Vallabhbhai, K. Natarajan, Amritlal Thakkar and other leaders to consider my suggestion and act upon it as the time is ripe for establishing such an independent body.—Yours, etc.,

CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR.
Baroda, Nov. 27.

THE PALESTINE PROBLEM.

A BENE-ISRAEL VIEW.

(BY I. J. S.).

To one who has been born and brought up in Judaism the very mention of the name Jerusalem and Palestine brings up before his mind all the past glories of Israel and the future when the promise of Israel once again re-united in Palestine will be fulfilled. Jews all over the world from their cradles have been taught to believe that Palestine not only was but also is the land promised to them by God. In their services also they repeat the formula that next year they would be in Jerusalem. No wonder then that Dr. Weizmann for his discovery bargained that Palestine should be given to the Jews for a National Home. The frequent pogroms against the Jews in Russia, their persecution in other countries of Europe, the laws restricting the entry of Jewish emigrants into Britain and America, the two countries where there was less persecution, contributed to the insistence of Dr. Weizmann on the continuation in Palestine as a specially favoured country for the Jews when the war ended in favour of the allies. Though the Arabs in Palestine had already been promised independence as a price of their rebelling against the Turks the Jews succeeded because of their great influence in America and England and their easy access to those in whose hands the gift lay. No wonder then that to-day Britain is finding herself in difficulties in Palestine.

Britain herself was anxious to have Palestine as the next best country after Egypt from which she could control and guard the Suez Canal, so necessary for her to retain her imperialistic hold on India. Britain could not rely upon Egypt and consequently she wanted Palestine and managed to get it. Next, Britain always has an eye on the commercial aspect and the valuable salts of the Dead Sea attracted her. So after the war Britain got hold of Palestine in the guise of a mendate.

HAPPY ARAB-JEWS RELATIONS.

During Turkish rule the Jews in Palestine were living on terms of amity with the Arabs and we have no information that there was any sort of serious estrangement between the two communities as there is now. On the other hand the Turks had taken every care to see that no cause for difference was given to the two communities. The local Jews had the greatest reverence for that relic of the Temple of Jerusalem which is known as the Wailing Wall. To this wall the Jews go and offer their prayers there, especially on the 9th day of the month of Ab, which is said to be the anniversary of the day when the two great temples which fell into the hands of the enemy. Both temples are believed to have been destroyed on the same date. The more superstitious and orthodox write their special wants on pieces of paper and put the paper in the crevices of the wall believing that their wants would be satisfied by God. Whatever it is, the Turks respected the sentiments of the Jews and had a deep wall built at right angles to the Wailing Wall from one end so that the Arabs passing to and from their Mosque behind it could not pass anywhere near where the Jews were accustomed to pray. On the other hand they were liberal enough to give permission to an English Jew to repair the Wailing Wall. Such then was the position when the Great War commenced in 1914.

ZIONIST PROPAGANDA IN INDIA

I have pointed out that after the war the Jews had everything their own way and Zionist Associations became very active and agents were sent to all countries in the world to collect funds. One Mr. Talkovsky came to India and a meeting of the Bene Israel was held and so far as I remember about Rs. 8,000 were collected for the development of Palestine This sum a poor communhity like the Bene Israel, whose poor are starving, could ill afford to give away, but their reverence for the Holy Land was played upon and the money was got. I remember Mr. Talkovsky was asked whether any Bene Israel would be allowed to settle in Palestine and Mr. Talkovsky gave a very vague reply that at that time only artisans and farmers would be allowed. As far as I know no Bene Israel has gone to Palestine, and settled there, or that any of them made any effort to go there. A goodly portion of the Community were opposed to the idea of making Palestine into a Home for the Jews though they were in sympathy with any scheme for the establishment of a Jewish University at Jerusalem where Jews from all parts of the world could study, especially their Scriptures, in congenial surroundings.

ARAB DISCONTENT.

During the time that the Liberal and Tory Parties were in power, the Jews were given every help and the Arabs were kept down by some means or the other, but the feelings of the Arabs and Immigrant Jews grew more and more bitter as the Arabs began to realise that little by little they were being driven from the land. This bitterness was fed by the constant bickerings at the Wailing Wall due to the Arabs passing backward and forward through the door which had been opened in the dead wall near its junction with the Wailing Wall. This bitterness broke out into open hos-

(Continued on page 3)

SCIENTIFIC CONTROL OF COTTON MILLS.

... A BUSINESS PROPOSITION. ...

(BY B. B. JOSHI.)

The departments I referred to in previous article which have very little to do with the internal organisation of Mills, exist in one form or the other but the need of an efficiency department which would bring about changes in the internal working of a cotton Mill is keenly felt. A technically trained statistician for collecting statistics of the Mill in particular and cotton industry in general would be of great use. Relation of machinery to men; of wages to the period and type of work; of outside atmosphere to inside atmosphere; human efficiency and fatigue; efficiency and welfare and sickness and costs are factors which should be studied everyday. Such a fact finding organisation is required as it is from figures alone that we know where we are drifting. If trained men with initiative are employed to carry out such a task, a proper check would be established on the working of the Mills which is full of conservatism and deep-rooted evils, so that the improvement can be affected. Even Mr. Arno Pearse in comparing the Cotton Industry of India and Japan has stated that the mills in Bombay are left largely in care of men trained to look after machinery of one department, but not in possession of men of organising or commercial ability. Of course, most of the mills in Bombay employ Europeans as the departmental heads.

TRAIN YOUR EXPERTS.

For these posts, men with greater ability both technical and commercial would not come to India for the salaries paid generally, and India has yet to produce men of exceptional ability. This cannot be done till individual owners or their organisations make it a point to train exceptionally clever Indians in foreign countries like Japan, Germany and America where modern commercial organisation have been built a world wide reputation of certain finished articles necessary for human consumption.

TWO TYPES.

Thus it will be seen that technically trained men of two types are wanted if the control of the Industry is to be more scientific and efficient. In every firm and country there are men to hold the key to some slight improvement which they carefully guard. Men would lecture on the general trade problems and efficiency but find themselves unable to disclose many things which would be of interest to the trade as a whole. One would willingly co-operate with the other but both of them know that there is a point below which, say, processing or blending of cotton should be kept secret. Anyhow such secrets are going to be there and therefore the problem of textile education is one of general knowledge on one hand and that obtained by original thought and experience or relatively few persons on the other hand, and the the trade has need of both the type of men.

BUSINESS UTILITY.

In conclusion, it must be stated that a scientific control really means progress in trade. Mr. H. J W. Bliss, M.A., F.I.C., director of research, British Research Association, woollen and worsted industries, writing in the well known "Textile Educator" on research states "It cannot be too often emphasized that in any technical trade progress depends upon science, research and staffing. Research cannot be conducted without an advanced knowledge of science, the research cannot be applied without at least a working knowledge and understanding of simple science, and no staffing can be considered satisfactory nor business progressive unless this side is provided for, as well as such commercial essentials as accounting and costing, or buying and selling".

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

India Shall Choose.

The London Correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" says that Lord Gorell has intimated his intention of accepting the Viceroyalty of India, if offered. India takes but a languid interest in the speculative reports about the Viceregal appointment, if only because she realises that the Viceroy is but one wheel in the machine of Government and most depends upon the nature of the machine. In the years to come if India is to remain within the British Commonwealth, she will, of course, demand, like other Dominions, that the Governor-General should be appointed by the King on the advice of the Government of India. And there need be no doubt that as a rule the Indian Government will advise the appointment of an Indian rather than a non-Indian bird of passage. Australia has at last succeeded in having in Sir Alfred Isaacs the first Governor-General appointed on her own recommendation. Other Dominions will not be long in following suit.

Reprehensible.

A serious insult to the National Flag is reported in the "Hindustan Times". Says the paper: "A report from Budaun states that on their way thither the Garrwal Battalion passed through Bisauli on Sunday last. As they came in front of the local Congress Office, where a flag salutation ceremony was in progress, a European Military officer is alleged to have ordered his soldiers to pull down the flag that had been hoisted over the Congress Office. ... Accordingly, continues the report six soldiers along with the local police raided the Congress building, seized the flag and tore it." If the facts are as stated, is it not necessary for Government to institute an immediate inquiry into the affair? Do officials realise what reaction such insult induces in the minds of self-respecting and sensitive Indians with regard to their own Flag or the Union Jack? The attitude every cultured, self-respecting person is expected to adopt is that he shows respect for the flag of his country nor does he insult that of any other.

War On Swaraj Flag?

Officials in various parts of the country seem to have declared a war on the National Flag. It is said that some schools in the United Provinces have received a circular from the Director of Public Instruction enquiring whether the Congress flags were flying over their buildings. About a fortnight ago the U. P. Governor boycotted the Convocation of the Allahabad University, of which he is the Chancellor, because the National Flag was flying over the Senate House. It is also reported that Government officers at Lucknow absented themselves "en bloc" from the Convocation of the Lucknow University as the National Flag was flying over the Convocation Pandal. We notice from reports in the U. P. Press that the convocations were none the worse for the official boycott. But Government officers will do well to learn to respect the National Flag not only as an indication that they have not lost the sense of good breeding but also from the point of practical policy.

Oneness Of Life.

The anniversary of the foundation of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, is now recognised as an event in the world of Science. At every anniversary meeting Dr. Bose, who has in him the touch of the Poet and the Philosopher besides being a scientific genius, gives to the world the results of his experiments, discoveries and inventions in the study of plant life, and hardly a year passes without his throwing some new light on the vital processes of plant life. It may indeed be doubted if any scientist since the days of Darwin has done more to amplify the theory of evolution, especially in linking up plant and animal life. His discoveries of remarkable resemblances between plant life and animal life have opened up glorious vistas of scientific observation. Dr. Bose has by his achievement immortalised his own name and that of his country. It is not an accident that an Indian demonstrates to the world scientifically the ancient Indian concept of the one-ness of all Life. At the anniversary function this year Sir Jagadish Bose emphasied one-ness with his accustomed clarity of phrase and wealth of apt imagery.

CORPORATION PAYS TRIBUTE TO "CHRONICLE" EDITOR.

—:o:—

Meeting Adjourned As Protest Against Conviction

"DISASTER" OF LOW FRANCHISE

City Fathers And Govt. Nomination

After transacting business for some time on Thursday the Municipal Corporation was adjourned as a mark of protest against the conviction of Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", and his having been put in tht "B" Class. Sjt. Mohanlal Desai moved the resolution which was seconded by Sjt. S. K. Pupala and was unanimously accepted.

NOMINATION TO CORPORATION.

Prior to the adjournment lively discussion ensued on the report of the Law, Procedure and Election Committee regarding the desirability of doing away with the system of nomination of councillors by Government on the Corporation.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that the report be accepted and the President be requested to inform the Government that certain proposals for the re-distribution of seats among the Wards were under the consideration of the Corporation.

The Government have refused to comply with the wishes of the Corporation in the matter.

Dr. J. N. Choksey moved an amendment that the report should be recorded and the Government should be informed that the Corporation expresses regret on the Government's refusal to comply with its wishes.

Mr. V. S. Velinkar seconded the amendment.

Mr. R. S. Asavle opposed the amendment on the ground that nomination was necessary in the interest of the backward and Depressed classes as they would not get proper representation if they had to seek election.

Dr. P. G. Solankey also opposed the amendment on the same ground adding that Government representation on the Corporation was necessary and as Government servants could not stand for election Government must have the power to send their nominees to the Corporation.

Mr. Dost Mohamed Khairaz asked if Dr. Solankey could speak on the subject, being himself a nominated member. (Laughter.)

Professor V. G. Rao further opposed the amendment.

WIDEN FRANCHISE.

Sjt. R. A. Gole in a vigorous Marathi speech supported Dr. Choksey's amendment. He said that the pernicious principle of nomination was supported on the ground that backward classes and Labour must have representation on the Corporation. But they knew how the privilege was abused by the Government in the past and how excepting a few cases generally persons supporting the Government only were nominated. The best course to give proper representation to Labour and lower classes was to widen the franchise and to give them the right to send their own representatives.

Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy: The already lower franchise has proved disastrous. If it is still lowered it would create a havoc.

LET "DISASTER" BE COMPLETE.

Sjt. Gole: Exactly so. But the question is havoc for whom? It has proved disastrous for the capitalists and the landlords, and what is wanted is that the havoc and disaster should be complete. Sjt. Gole further suggested that to tolerate nomination on the plea that it was necessary to protect the interests of the "Depressed" classes was to introduce indirectly the principle of communalism and it was against the traditions of the Corporation.

Sjt. D. M. Kheraj moved another amendment that nomination should be restricted to Government officials only.

Sjt. Mohanlal Desai supported Dr. Choksey's amendment. He said that since the franchise was lowered and persons paying Rs. 10 got the right to vote there was a great rise in the number of candidates which showed that the citizens of Bombay were keenly interested in their civic rights and knew how to make use of their privileges. The only proper and self-respecting course in such circumstances was to give them greater facilities. The Government had turned down their proposal and it would be no use to go to them again. Therefore they should accept Dr. Choksey's amendment which only expressed regret on the Government attitude.

Dr. G. V. Vora moved another amendment that the matter should be again referred to the Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner also thought that it would be no use going to the Government as they had once turned down the request of the Corporation. Nor would it be useful to refer the matter again to the Committee so long as the present franchise and the present constitution of the Corporation remained in force. He, therefore, supported the original proposition of Mr. Boman-Behram.

FOLLOW CALCUTTA.

Sjt. Shivdas Chapsi said that there were no nominated members on the Calcutta Corporation and he could not see why Bombay should not enjoy the same privilege and do away with the nomination system.

Sjt. E. R. Hirjibehdin moved another amendment suggesting how the 14 seats filled by nomination should be distributed among the different interests. But nobody supported the amendment and it was dropped.

Closure was applied and votes were taken on the different amendments and all were dropped. The original proposition of Sjt. Boman-Behram was carried by a majority.

MR. BRELVI HONOURED.

When some more items on the agenda were disposed off Sjt. Mohanlal Desai moved an adjournment of the House as a mark of protest against the conviction of Sjt. S. A. Brelvi. Sjt. S. K. Pupala seconded and the proposition was unanimously accepted and the House adjourned for the day.

Futures Business In Indian Cotton In Liverpool?

"TRADING TO COMMENCE ON 2ND FEB. 1931."

A Disastrous Step; Will E. I. C. A. Awake?

(BY OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 27th November, we published the following news, "Impending Danger to Bombay Cotton Brokers":

"It is understood that the Liverpool Cotton Exchange is to consider a proposal to introduce futures trading in East Indian Cotton. If this move meets with a favourable consideration, it is likely that Bombay Brokers will be hit hard."

In this connection, the following information is reported to have been received in Bombay:—

"The Cotton Association in Liverpool has decided to start a Futures Contract for trading in Indian cotton. Trading will commence on 2nd February 1931.

The following styles will be tenderable against the new contract, the basis:—

Central Provinces, Saw-ginned the first having been selected as Punjab, Machine-ginned Punjab, Surat (Surtees), Tinnevelly, Cambodia, Karangunni, Broach, Rangoon.

"Apropos" of this, it should be made clear that this movement appears to have been engineered by some foreign firms of Brokers who had been boycotted by Indian cotton brokers. As a matter of fact there is very little forward business transacted in cotton at present, and it has no connection at all with the hartal agitation. This proposal of starting futures business in Liverpool will probably prove disastrous. It will ultimately lead to chaos in the Bombay cotton trade. It is not too late yet for the East India Cotton Association to beware betimes and take suitable measures to avert the impending crisis.

ELECTION ENQUIRY

—:o:—

"No Blood Shed" At Town Hall Says Healy

WAS TROUBLE EXPECTED ON THE DAY?

Mr. D. Healy, late Commissioner of Police, came from Karachi on Thursday to give evidence in the case in which Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas has petitioned to set aside the election of Sir V. A. Dabholkar and Dr. R. T. Nariman to the Bombay Legislative Council.

Examined by Mr. Velinkar witness stated that he was present at the Town Hall on 18th September from 7-30 a. m. to 10-45 a. m. and from 12-15 p. m. to 6-30 p. m. As far as he knew there was no serious trouble till 10 a. m. After 10 a. m. the crowd grew bigger and the situation became bad. At that time witness thought that it was impossible to keep the road clear without taking drastic action against the crowd.

"STERN ACTION."

At about 10-30 he was told by Sir Vasantrao that Mr. Bhat had expressed a desire to withdraw in order to avoid further trouble and he (Bhat) wanted to know from the witness if there was likely to be further trouble. On Sir Vasantrao enquiring regarding the situation, witness told him that it was steadily getting worse and that he would have soon to take stern action against the crowd.

Sir Vasantrao then requested witness to inform this to Mr. Bhat. Witness then went to Mr. Bhat accompanied by Sir Vasantrao and Sir Vasantrao repeated in the presence of Mr. Bhat what he told witness. Mr. Bhat did not deny or contradict the statement but later on suggested that all the four candidates should cast lots. A little later Dr. Nariman came and when asked he expressed his unwillingness to draw lots.

QUESTION OF PAYMENT.

At this time some talk was going on and witness asked Mr. Pandit about it and Mr. Pandit told him that they were trying to effect a settlement by paying some amount of money to Mr. Bhat to be devoted to charity and they were haggling about the amount to be paid. Witness heard about the withdrawal of Mr. Bhat at about 12 noon from the Collector at the Victoria Terminus Station.

NO "BLOODSHED" BUT "INJURIES."

Cross-examined by Mr. Lalji, witness stated that throughout the day there was no "bloodshed" at the Town Hall. About sixty persons received injuries due to the trouble.

Mr. Lalji: You have stated that at 10-30 you thought you would have to take more drastic action against the crowd. What do you mean by drastic action?

Witness: Till that time I had satisfied myself with pushing the crowd back, but then finding that method did not avail I thought I would have to order a charge.

Replying to questions by the Commissioners, Mr. Healy said that it seemed to him that Mr. Bhat would have withdrawn, even if there was no payment in charity. Mr. Bhatt seemed to be determined to withdraw and he was trying to induce other candidates to pay as much as he could get out of them for purposes of charity.

This closed the evidence.

Mr. Lalji then addressing the Court quoted relevent sections pertaining to the Elections Rules and said that there was legal time for withdrawal which was next day after the scrutiny. None of the candidates withheld that day. Some days before the election talk of withdrawal and casting of lots and even payment of Rs. 5,000 for withdrawal were going on. The letter written by the respondents to Mr. Bhat distinctly stated that they promised "to pay immediately if you withdraw from the contest". The defence was that there was too much excitement and confusion and that Dr. Nariman was out of sorts and, therefore the respondents signed the letter to Mr. Bhat. This was no defence at all.

A CONCOCTION.

The opinion of Mr. Healy that some one told him that Mr. Bhat was at the bottom of the poll should be discarded, as Bhat had 271 votes in an hour and he had the whole day before him to get votes. Mr. Healy in his evidence stated that till 12 noon there was no lathi charges while Sir Vasantrao put it at 10 a. m. Counsel submitted that the whole story of the lathi charges was a concoction.

Everybody including Sir Vasantrao and Mr. Bhat and Dr. Nariman expected trouble long before the day of election. Even Sir Vasantrao knew that on the 18th September the trouble would go on even though Mr. Bhat retired. Not the bloodshed, but something extraordinary had happened that had induced Mr. Bhat to withdraw. The Court, submitted counsel, had to find out what was Rs. 5,000 paid for? when parties reduced the arrangement in writing and they stated that they did not know what was written was absured. Then Sir Vasantrao in his evidence stated before the Court that even though he had failed in drawing of the lots he would have contested for the seat. Counsel asked then where was the necessity of paying Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Bhat?

Counsel had not finished his address when the Court rose for the day.

PICKETING ORDINANCE EXPIRY. SEQUEL.

—:o:—

Can Accused Be Prosecuted?

(From A Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

An important issue was raised to-day in the Court of Dewan Harwanslal, Magistrate, when Anantram and Thakardas of Okara (village near Lahore) were arrested some time last month stood charged under Section 117 I.P.C. read with Section 4 of Picketing Ordinance. The defence contended that as the Ordinance expired on 30th November the accused could not be tried under the same after its expiry although the offence was committed before its expiry. The prosecution stated that even if defence contention be conceded, the charge against the accused was under Sec. 117 I.P.C. which still exists. The court reserved order till 9th inst.

DACCA DISTURBANCES

Governor Revokes Order

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

In connection with the riots and disturbances which have recently taken place in certain parts of Dacca, the Governor in Council has revoked the order dated March 27, 1893 relating to the trial by Jury in the Sessions Court of the District in so far as it applies to offences against the public tranquility and property and those affecting the human body as well as their abetments and attempts to commit them within the jurisdiction of Suttarpur, Lalbagh, Keraniganj and Tezgaon police stations between 21st May and 30th June 1930.—A. P.

C. P. Council Non-Official Members

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Dec. 4.

Laimansingh Zamindar, Rev. G. C. Rogers, R. W. Fuley and Mrs Ramabai Tambe and four members of the depressed classes have been nominated as non-official members of the C. P. Legislative Council which meets on the 9th instant when the President, Deputy President and panel of chairman will be elected. This is a short session of three days.—A. P.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER

—:o:—

Correspondent For India With The League.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India has been appointed as Correspondent with the Secretariat of the International Committee of the League and with the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris.

He will (1) act as an intermediary between the International Committee and Intellectual Organisations (including Ministries of Education) in India; (2) assist in any inquiry into conditions of intellectual life in India which may be undertaken by the International Committee; (3) transmit to the Secretariat of the International Committee any requests which he may receive from the intellectual institutions and workers in India, e.g., for books and instruments, travelling facilities or inter-university exchanges and (4) comply as far as possible with requests of the same nature which he may receive from the Secretariat of the International Committee or directly from national committees in other countries.

Stree Swaraj Sangh, Maroli

—:o:—

MAROLI (Surat), Dec. 3.

Miss Mithuben Petit, Secretary, Stree Swaraj Sangh, Surat, writes:

I, as the Secretary of the Stree Swaraj Sangh make it known to the public that the above-mentioned Sangh has no connection with the Prohibition work in particular, or any other work in Surat city. Any one dealing in my name and thereby taking advantage of the name of the Sangh are hereby responsible for any dealings done in my name or in the name of my Sangh from the 3rd of December 1930. The rural organisation and propaganda work in villages of Surat district will continue as usual.

Ladies wishing to join the above-named Sangh are requested to correspond with the Secretary of the Sangh at Maroli R. S.

EVOLVING CONSTITUTION TO PROVE ARDUOUS.

—:o:—

Heads In List Of Federal Subjects.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

It is learned that it has become clear to members of the first Sub-Committee that the task of evolving a constitution is likely to prove long and arduous, especially at the initial stages, when a general survey of field is necessary; but it is considered that this method will save time later. During discussions in the past two days, a start was made by drawing up a tentative list of subjects which must necessarily form a part of the scheme of Federation, apart from considerations such as method by which the Federation might be carried out.

As a result of discussions, the following have hitherto been placed tentatively in the list of Federal subjects, and will be discussed as such presently, though it is emphasised that the list which is in no way complete is provisional and no decision has been reached; Shipping, Navigation including that on inland waterways, lighthouses, beacons, lightships, buoys, port quarantine, salt, currency, coinage, savings banks, commerce including banking, insurance, trading companies and other associations, control of cultivation and manufacture of opium and its sale for export, control of petroleum, explosives, geological survey, inventions, designs and copyright, emigration from India and imigration into India, inter-provincial migration, traffic in arms and ammunition, survey of India, meteorology, censuses and all-India statistics, Federal services, immoveable property in the possession of the Federal Government and the Public Services Commission for Federal services.—Reuter.

Premier's Guests To Luncheon.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The following were guests of the Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald at a luncheon to-day: Begum Muhammadali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Zaid Ali, Sir Reginald Glancy and Lady Glancy, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lady Hoare, the Marquess of Lothian, Mr. Alistair MacDonald, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Sardarni Ujjal Singh and Mr. and Mrs. Lees-Smith.—Reuter.

DR. SAPRU AND LIBERALS

—:o:—

Sir C. P. Ramaswami's Statement

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar has made the following statement to Reuter:—

"My attention has been drawn to a report with reference to the alleged difference of opinion between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Liberal Party. As far as I can gather, differences, such as they are, relate to the Hindu-Mohammedan question regarding which the Party is not unanimous, but in respect of which agreement is possible if the policy of give and take is pursued.

Regarding the "depressed" classes there is no difference of opinion. As a matter of fact, in the first Sub-Committee which is the most important Committee now sitting, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. Jayakar and I have been working in perfect concord. I may add that in both the open conference and the Commitee and also in consultations, agreement among Indian delegates is much more marked than the difference in outlook."—Reuter.

Sankey Committee Discusses Railways.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Sub-Committee (1) under the Presidency of Lord Sankey devoted the morning to the discussion of railways, which it was decided, should be adde to the list of subjects provisionally to be regarded as federal.

The Second Sub-Committee started work under the Presidency of Mr. Henderson and generally discussed the lines on which it is to work. It meets again to-morrow.—Reuter.

ENDER FORMS NEW CABINET.

—:o:—

Schober To Be Foreign Minister.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Vienna.—Doctor Ender, Governor of Vorarlberg, has formed Cabinet. Schober will be Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Ex-Chancellor Seipel, who is in ill-health, will not participate in the Cabinet, which will include six Christian Socialist members of recent Vaugoin Cabinet.—Reuter.

Patna.—Associations and Committees in Bhagalpur District formed in pursuance of the Civil Disobedience movement have been declared unlawful.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 3.

Again, a wave of Swadeshi and Boycott propaganda has surged up in Poona. Through the efforts of Shet Lalji Naranji of Bombay, attempts are being made to induce the merchants to agree to a total boycott of British goods. Private consultations were held but no definite result has accrued. Some few merchants have certainly stopped all dealings in foreign cloth. But there are many who have not and many seek exemption in the case of non-British woollen goods. Others seek permissioin to sell out all the present stock. However, in spite of attempts so far made, the boycott has not been as effective as it should be. It is hoped that Shet Lalji's efforts will prove more successful.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Never-the-less much constructive work has been done by the public independently of the merchants. The Youth League Swadeshi Exhibition was a good success. Now a second one, on a more elaborate scale, is under preparation. A Committee with Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal has been formed. This Exhibition will be held in January next.

Besides this, the Youth League members sell Swadeshi articles from house to house in hand-carts. Even more enthusiastic and systematic the work, in this behalf, is being silently done by the students of the Anath Vidyarthi Griha. From the first of August last, these students, with their characteristic orange-coloured Gandhi caps and shirts, go through the streets taking Swadeshi articles to the purchasers' doors. This propaganda is found to be very effective.

ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

In the twentieth annual report of this unique institution, special mention is made of this Swadeshi work. In the year under report, the institution which is so ably and effectively conducted by Mr. V. G. Ketkar, has established its own Printing Press called the Lok-Sangraha Press, it owns large buildings, its own factory of fans, its own reading-rooms for ladies; and the 125 poor and helpless students are given both literary and industrial education. The maintenance of all these very useful activities has compelled the institution to raise a loan of above Rs. 17,000. Maharashtra and other provinces too have liberally helped the institution.

CRICKET MATCH.

Among students much sensation prevailed on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Junior Cup match was played on the P. Y. C. grounds. The team of the N. E. School scored splendidly. That of the Dastur High School was defeated in the end. The Cup, therefore, remains with the N. E. School.

NATIONAL BOY SCOUTS.

The Rastriya Balchar Mandal held a display of their own special band music on Monday in honour of the release of Mr. D. V. Gokhale, the first Scout Commissioner, Mr. Deshmukh, pleader, the prime mover of this movement, paid a tribute to the memory of Lala Lajpat Rai who was the chief scout and then offered congratulations to Mr. Gokhale.

FINE RECOVERED.

Mr. K. M. Jedhe's fine of one thousand rupees was recovered from his house by the police by attaching a purse containing about Rs. 1,050.

Winter--Khadi--Bazaar

COMMENCING

SIMULTANEOUSLY

AT

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Under the auspices of

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For 5 Days Only

Commencing from Saturday 6th to Wednesday 10th December.

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For 3 Days Only

Commencing from Saturday 6th to Monday 8th Dec.

III-Matunga-G.I.P.Ry., Nappu Hall

In progress upto 7th Sunday December.

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XMAS

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CUTCH STATE CURRENCY MUDDLE

—:o:—

Prajakiya Parishad Demands Enquiry.

The following representation has been sent to the Rao of Cutch by the Secretaries, Cutchee Prajakiya Parishad, Bombay.:—

It is a matter of common knowledge that "Panchias" not coined in Bhuj Mint and hence "spurious" have been for a long time finding their way into Cutch territory in large quantities.

The Cutch State has always, but particularly in the last few years, so manipulated the circulation of kories that it has maintained kories at an unnaturally high rate of exchange not justified by the intrinsic value or by its imports and exports. In spite of huge reserves in State Treasury, the policy of the State has been not to put enough kories in circulation but to restrict them and in some cases, without any grounds, to "*Contract*" currency. The result has been an artificial exchange which stood approximately between 160 to 175 kories to Rs. 100. One of the coins in circulation being "Panchia" (5 kories) the profit herein was so great that "Panchias" of full weight, of equal fineness and silver value and of equal if not better make, began to find way into Cutch in large quantities.

NO FAITH.

The difference in the rates if kories are taken as compared to the difference if Panchias are taken (about 20 kories) indicates how little is the faith which Panchias coins inspire in the public mind. In fact they are a drug in the market, and have pushed up the exchange value of the "kories" coin, which without this stands at artificial and unnatural value. It is well known that for some time past the "Panchias" whether minted at the State mint at Bhuj or otherwise were being refused by small traders inflicting hardships on the holders, and at the time of writing they are so suspect that except at a large discount they are unexchangeable.

To meet this situation the State on Saturday Kartak vad 2nd (i. e. on 8-11-30) issued a circular intimating that upto Magsar sud 3rd (i. e. upto 23-11-30) hence a period of only a fortnight the non-minted panchias would be exchanged for minted ones. In this connection my committee will like to point out that the period of a fortnight is too short considering the primitive means of transport in Cutch and the fact that in the State there is no public press nor even a printing press to broadcast news and the Cutch Gazette circulation is small to the extent of being negligible. My Committee will therefore request Your Highness to extend this period.

COMMITTEE WANTED.

My Committee would therefore urge that the whole question of Cutch Currency be examined by a Committee of Officials and non-officials, a request which the Parishad, voicing the feeling of the people has so often made. It is said the question of exchange and currency has been engaging the attention of Your Highness for years, and names of many British Indian experts in currency were mentioned whom Your Highness was intending to consult but nothing is publicly known of progress of Your Highness' intention in that direction. The Parishad will therefore again urge that the question of Cutch Currency be fully examined without delay.

SWAMI ANAND RELEASED

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, Dec. 3.

Swami Anand and Sjt. V. N. Vandrekar have been released today from the Thana jail, having completed their term of imprisonment.

AN ERROR.

In the course of a letter Messrs. Pandia and Co., Solicitors of 116 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, state that in the report, appearing in the "Chronicle", dated December 5 of a short cause before Mr. Justice Mirza between Ramji Keshavji Contractor and Meherbai H. Arjani, reference was made "to Mr. G. B. Pandya, the plaintiff's Solicitor" who was described as a member of their firm.

Messrs. Pandia and Co. inform us that the said report is entirely incorrect. They state: "Our firm has not acted nor do they act for the plaintiff in the said suit. The references made to Mr. Pandya, the plaintiff's solicitor, contained in the report, are not references to Mr. N. H. Pandia of our firm. Mr. G. B. Pandya referred to in the report is not a member of our firm as incorrectly stated therein."

We very much regret the error that crept in our report.

ALLEGED INCITEMENT OF BRITISH WORKERS.

—:o:—

Question In Commons About Soviet "Propaganda."

LONDON, Dec. 3.

RUGBY.—Asked whether the broadcast speech from Moscow wireless last night inciting British workers to revolution was the breach of undertaking of Soviet Government and what steps were to be taken in the matter, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, in the Commons to-day, replied.—"My department did not receive the full text of this wireless address until this afternoon. In the short time at my disposal for its examination, I come to the conclusion that while it does not constitute incitement to revolution as suggested in the question, it is nevertheless in my opinion, a departure from the undertaking given by the Soviet Government in regard to propaganda. Under these circumstnces I am instructing His Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow to protest to the Soviet Government."

Asked if he would listen-in to the next Moscow propaganda, Mr. Henderson replied:—"I hope I may be better employed."—B. O. W.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION KILLS 36 PERSONS.

—:o:—

Three Buildings Destroyed

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Rio De Janeiro.—Thirty-six persons have been killed and three buildings destroyed as a result of an explosion in a dynamite waggon at the Railway Station of Porto Novo da Cunha in the State of Minas Geraes.—Reuter

Y. M. C. A SPORTS PROGRAMME

—:o:—

The following programme of contests will commence at 3 p. m. on the Oval on Saturday.

3 p. m. 100 Yds. Flat Race; 3-15 p. m. Putting the Shot; 3-35 p. m. 440 Yds. Flat Race; 3-55 p. m. One Mile Flat Race; 4-15 p. m. 220 Yds. Flat Race; 4-35 p. m. Long Jump; 5 p. m. 880 Yds. Flat Race; 5-10 p. m. 75 Yds. Staff Flat Handicap Race; 5-20 p. m. 120 Yds. Hurdles; 5-40 p. m. High Jump; 6-5 p. m. One Mile Relay Race.

A special feature of this Meeting is that for the first time the Y. M. C. A. Municipal Playground and Social Welfare Centres are competing, as well as the Branches.

HOBBS OUT FOR 10 RUNS !

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Three day match between Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram's XI and combined Presidency XI, which was postponed last Saturday owing to stormy weather, commenced at Chepauk to-day. Weather cleared in time, but the wicket had not recovered from the effect of the recent rains, and a matting wicket was used. Vizianagaram team batted first, but there was keen regret among the 15,000 spectators when Hobbs was out for only ten runs and Sutcliffe for seventeen. Both were caught out. The remaining players could make no recovery and the whole side was out shortly after lunch for 110 runs. At close of play the Madras side had made 78 for five wickets.—A. P.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

Arrangements have been made for cheap transmission of Xmas and New Year greetings to all countries which normally acept D LT cables by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company and Eastern Telegraph Company.

These greetings telegrams will be accepted from December 15 to January 5.

Greetings addressed to places in Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be charged for at the rate of Rs. 1/12 for a minimum of 10 words and additional words at annas 3 per word.

For other countries the rate is the same as for DLT's except that a minimum of 10 words may be sent against the minimum of 20 words in a D. L. T.

Xmas and New Year greetings telegrams must be prefixed XLT. —A. P.

JALGAON SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

JALGAON PETH, Dec. 4.

All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, Jalgaon, runs from 14 to 24 December. All possible Swadeshi exhibits are being secured. It is a unique opportunity for manufacturers, customers and public. Only handspun, handwoven and every type of khadar will be exhibited and sold. Apply for stalls before 10th December.

Bandel (E. I. Rly.—The First Fireman was killed and the Indian driver and second fireman were injured in consequence of an accident to a Howrah-Bhagalpur passenger train yesterday. The engine fell down an embankment and capsized, and two bogie carriages behind it were telescoped. There was no injury to passengers. The branch line to Katwa is blocked.—A. P.

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THESE HOLDALS ARE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary with 2 Pockets Best Waterproof with 2 Pockets

GRAY, BROWN and KHAKI	24x72	27x72	30x72	33x72	36x72
Rs.	5-12	6-0	6-8	6-12	7-0

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K. C. MARROTT, See Our Name Label before Buying. The Leading Manufacturers, 187, Hornby Road, P. O. Box 127, BOMBAY.

WAS NANA SAHIB ALIVE IN 1913 ?

—:o:—

Interesting Disclosures In Montagu's Diary

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The most interesting disclosure in Montagu's diary. An Indian Diary, by E. S. Montagu Heineman 21) is perhaps the offer made by an informer to tell the whereabouts of Nana Sahib to Sir Charles Cleveland, head of the C.I.D., for a sum of I lakh. The offer was, however, not entertained, as it would be very embarrassing for the Government to arrest Nana Sahib fifty years after the Mutiny. Mr. Montagu writes as follows:—

"I must record a story which strikes me as worth remembering. "After Hardinge's bomb, it occurred to the C. I. D. that they would like to know the whereabouts of a man who had been previously associated with bombing. They got hold of an old spy and informer and promised him a thousand rupees reward for the detection of the man. He found the man living in a villige in Indore and qualifying for his matriculation examination. As the man in his former incarceration was a B. A. of Edinburg University, this struck Cleveland as very amusing. He said he was doing no harm, and they did not interfere with him. He introduced him to his wife whom he had deserted to go to Edinburgh and France to be associated with the anarchist group there. The informer got his trousand rupees, and was so pleased with it that he said he would get for Cleveland any other man he wanted in India. Cleveland said he wanted nobody else at present. "The old man then said that if he was given a lakh, he would introduce Cleveland to Nana Sahib! He persisted in assuring Cleveland that he need not pay a penny until he was convinced that it was Nana Sahib." Cleveland came to the conclusion that to find Nana Sahib in 1913 might be embarassing and was not worth a lakh, and the informer is now dead; but I am bound to confess that this story that Nana Sahib was alive—I, presume he must be over 90—four or five years ago is very thrilling to me. I wonder if we shall ever hear his whole story of the last 50 years! If I had a lakh I should pay it gladly to have a talk with him about the mutiny, and I should have liked to see him hanged."

The diary comes out as it was left by Montagu; there may have been some suppression, but the general continuity of narration is fully maintained. While some reviewers point out the necessity of a little more careful editing, I think the diary is best left as scrawled by Montagu himself. C R. Das is described as C. B .Das, but what is however of interest is Montagu's description of Das as the head of the revolutionary movement. Montagu observes: The head of revolutionary movement in Calcutta, Das is secretly in favour of the Curts scheme."

The book is bound to prove a very valuable document as it reveals in vivid, narrative language the inherent obstacles of an elastic system as the British Government has produced in India. Montagu himself is at times in despair as he observes how the Civil Service and the Administrative servants are consciously and unconsciously trying to sabotage all his schemes to remodel the machinery of the Indian Government. He, Secretary of State for India, is almost impotent against the huge monster of the machine which he is supposed to control and drive.

The book also gives a confirmation of what is so often loosely talked about as an understanding between the Moderates and the Government to checkmate the extremists. Apropos a conversation with Surrendranath Banerjea, Montagu says:

"I forgot to record in Banerjea's conversation yesterday not only that he knew all about our plans, which shows that Basu and Nair have been talking, but all about them in detail, because he knew of the difficulties about the financial provision for a head. He also said he wanted an advisory committee to deal with interness, to review those that had already been made, to enquire into their health and treatment, and to advise on future internments both under the Regulations of 1818 and under the Defence of the Realm Act. He said he was going to move for this in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and he begged us not to meet him with a direct negative. The Moderates wanted it to answer the accusations of the extremists."

To every political students of recent Indian history, the book is an extremely instructive and valuable guide and one must not miss it.—"Liberty."

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND REDUCTION IN UPKEEP CHARGES.

—:o:—

Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal's Scheme

Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal in the course of his speech at Improvement Trust meeting said:—

You are aware the Bombay Improvement Trust is indebted to the extent of Rs. sixteen crores. For interest and sinking fund, we have to pay annually 92,00,000 whereas our income is only Rs. 50,00,000 so that we are short of even the interest by 42 lakhs. Our income is Rs. 54,40,000 made up of Rs. 50,00,000 from rents and Rs. 4,40,000 from sale of lands and the expenditure is Rs. 1,08,52,000 which is made up of Rs. 92,37,000 towards interest and sinking fund, Rs. 8,70,000 towards building maintenance and Rs. 7,45,000 towards management charges. This income of Rs. 1,08,52,000 clearly shows that every year we would have to spend double our income.

I hope you will all agree that it is necessary to cut down our expenses.

PROPOSED SCHEME.

According to my calculations, the management should not cost you more than Rs. 5,50,000. It should be less by two lakhs than what is sanctioned. This will be made up like this.

1. Rs. 1,50,000 for collecting rent. Rs. 30,000 for collecting rent of permanent tenants 1 per cent. on 30 lakhs, and Rs. 1,20,000 for collecting rent of Rs. 20 lakhs from temporary tenants at 6 per cent. The Income Tax Office also allow only 6 per cent. for collection charges to business firms.

2. Rs. 36,000 for building and street maintenance charges. In this we spend Rs. 8,70,000, out of which the Municipal taxes of Rs. 3,90,000 should be deducted. The balance Rs. 4,80,000 on which 7-1/2 per cent. will be allowed.

3. Rs. 50,000 on works, we spend Rs. 3,45,000 and in acquisition Rs. 3,30,000. Total is Rs. 6,75,000 on which if calculated at 7-1/2 per cent. it will be.

4. Rs. 33,000 from sale proceeds we get Rs. 4,40,000 on which calculated at 7-1/2 per cent. it comes to

5. Rs. 1,00,000 for additional work taking care of undisposed lands, etc.

6. Rs. 1,00,000 for Provident Fund and Gratuity.

7. Rs. 20,000 Loan charges.

8. Rs. 61,000 miscellaneous expenses, land acquisition office, etc.

Total Rs. 5,50,000. This figure includes provision for stationery, accidental and incidental charges, etc.

SAVING OF RS. 2 LAKHS.

From the above it is clear that where as the Board have granted Rs. 7,45,000 for management charges, there should be only Rs. 5,50,000 so that it is possible for the Board to reduce their expenses by two lakhs.

Mr. Manu Subedar has suggested that the expenses should be reduced by Rs. 3,31,000. I beg to suggest that they should be reduced by Rs. 4,75,000. The Committee and the Chief Office should have this reduction made.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTEE

—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

Mr. D. S. Bakhle, an Assistant Collector in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. J. M. Corin, an Assistant Collector in the district of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., District Judge, Surat is granted leave for one month and eighteen days with effect from the 1st February 1931.

Mr. John Madan Corin, has been appointed Assistant Collector, Sholapur.

Mr. Dattaprasanna Sadashiva Bakhle has been appointed Assistant Collector, East Khandesh.

Mr. S. B. Valdya, Deputy Collector, is granted leave for two months and three weeks in continuation of leave granted to him

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave for six months.

Mr. J. J. Watson, Manager, Government Central Press, to be Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery.

Mr. J. A. Neale, Manager, Yeravda Prison Press, to be Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay.

Mr. M. V. Joshi, First Assistant Manager, Government Central Press, to be Manager, Yeravda Prison Press.

Dr. G. B. Mankad, Lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology, B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, and Officiating Professor of Physiology and Histology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, is granted leave for two months and 25 days from the date of his relief by Major S. L. Bhatia.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Dec. 4.

The chief feature of the week was the formation of a severe storm in the Southwest Bay of Bengal on the 27th. The storm moved northwards and crossing the Coromandel Coast between Cuddalore and Madras on 29th morning lay as a depression near Salem the next morning.

Weakening further during its subsequent passage westwards across the south of the peninsula the depression passed out into the southeast Arabian Sea by 1st December causing unsettled weather off the Malbar coast.

STORM IN MADRAS.

During the passage of the storm across south Madras, widespread and locally very heavy rain fell there, notable falls being Madras 7 inches on 28th, Vellore 12 inches on 29th, Cochin 5 inches on 30th, Coimbatore 4 inches on the 1st.

Of the two western disturbances that entered Northwest India during the week the first did not give any precipitation but the second caused local rain in the Northwest Frontier Province on the 2nd.—A. P.

Sore Throat?

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THE PALESTINE PROBLEM

—:o:—

(Continued from page 4.)

tility on the anniversary of the burning of the Temple in August 1929 when riots and murders took place and many persons lost their lives on both sides.

The Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the matter did not satisfy either the immigrant Jews or the Arabs. The Socialist Cabinet declared that they would hold the balance equal between the two communities. This at once raised a storm from the Jews all over and Dr. Weizmann and others in protest resigned the Jewish Agency. The Jews in Europe and America, being big financiers and therefore very influential, again had the better of the British Government and the Socialist Cabinet was forced to make another declaration of their policy in Palestine and say that they had no intention to go back upon the Balfour declaration. Poor Palestine! I hope she will not have to go through the same ordeals as India has to.

We must not, however, forget that there are and were a number of, shall we say, original Jews, in Palestine. These are poor people and stand in the same shoes as the Arabs. I am told, but I cannot vouch for correctness of the information, that their sympathies are entirely with the Arabs as they too are being displaced by the immigrant Jews.

The present attitude of the Bene Israel community is one of indifference as they have nothing to gain or lose in the matter and they are painfully conscious that they would not be admitted into Palestine or if any of them are, they would be treated by the immigrant Jews in no better manner than the white races are treating Easterners in Africa and elsewhere. At the end of the war a Zionist Association was formed among the Bene Israel, but one does not now-a-days hear of its activities. The Yehudi or Baghdad Jewish community is more orthodox but I am not in any close touch with it and cannot speak for it.

Pricious Electric Company,

—:o:—

Messrs. Precious Electric Company, Bombay issued the following:—

"We are informed by our Principals, Messrs. N. V. Philips' Radio of Eindroven, Holland, that they are compelled to reduce their Wednesday afternoon programme by 2 hours, from the 15th of November 1930. Instead of 9-30 p.m. to 1-30 a.m. they will now be on the air only from 11-30 p.m. (Wednesday) to 1-30 a.m. (Thursday) Indian Standard Time.

This curtailment of their programme on Wednesday will not be to the satisfaction of listeners-in in India, but they have been compelled to make this arrangement on account of the off peak hours from 16-18 G. M. T. in Holland, at which time they are unable to get the current from the Central Power Station. This will, however, only hold good for the winter months."—A. P.

STOCKS AND SHARES

LONG LIQUIDATION

Mostly Budli Business.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Following easier advices of raw cotton the share market ruled weak to-day on long liquidation. It being the end of settlement there was mostly budli business and differences were narrow. Mill shares opened weak and there was partial recovery. Tata Hydros ruled steady. Bombay Burma after declining few points reacted. Tata Steel shares were rather steady. The market will remain closed to-morrow.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay Dyeing 667, 63, 66, 65
Century 241, 38, 41
Caloba 104, 6-14
Crescent 68, 71
Fazul 378, 73, 76, 75
Indore 331, 30
Madhowji 30
Nagpur 376, 72, 75, 73
New Great 150, 52
Pearl 225, 23, 25, 26, 25-10
Simplex 58, 61
Swadeshi 275, 72, 75, 73
Burma 488, 82, 88
Hydro 103, 3-2, 4-6
Tram 116, 15-10, 16
Deff, 287, 86, 85
Ord. 26, 25-14
Bundi 12-8
Indian 171, 68, 71
Katni Ord. 142, 40
Alcock 162, 58, 61

MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

100	Ahm. Advance	311-4
50	Apollo	3
10	Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500	Bom. Cotton	130
50	Bom. Dyeing	665
250	Bradbury P.	N. 160
250	Bradbury	130
100	Century	241-4
500	Central India P.	444-6
100	Central India	373-12
100	Colaba	106-14
100	Cooria	147-8
100	Crescent	71-4
250	Currim.	65
250	David	110
250	Dawn	6..
200	Ed. Sassoon D.	50
10	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100	Elphinstone P.	N. 20
500	Elphinstone	5-12
250	Fazulbhoy	375
100	Finlay	80
1000	Framji Petit	170
100	Gokak	133-12
100	Hindustan	1400
100	Indore-Malwa	330
10	Jamshed Pref.	60
	Jamshed	N 10
	Kastoorchand	11-4
	Khatau	102-8
	Kohinoor	126-4
	Laxmi	965-0
0.	Madhowji	30
	Madras United	275
	Maneckji Petit	715
	Meyer Sassoon	45
	Morarji	354-6
50	Mysore	100
00	New Great P.	146-4
00	New Great	152-8
00	New City	60
250	Pabani	121-4
250	Pearl	225-10
100	Phoenix	292-8
10	Premier	1-0
100	Shapurji	5-12
1000	Sholapur	1440
250	Simplex	61-4
100	Swan	75
100	Swadeshi	273-12
25	Tata P.	N. 14
25	Tata	30
500	Vishnu P.	567-8
500	Vishnu	1425
1000	Western	690

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	69-0
50-25	Central	14-8
£10-5	Eastern	74
500	Imperial	1212-8
500-125	Imperial Contr.	305-0
100-50	India	82
5	Union	3-3

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	12-8
70	Gwalior	74
250	Indian	171-4
100	Katni 1st P.	103
100	Katni 2nd P.	105
40	Katni Df.	560
100	Katni	140
10	Punjab P.	9-10
10	Punjab	8-3
100	Shahabad	124-6

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	8-4
15	Jupiter	N. 8-2
15	New India	16-2
200,100	Oriental	1550
10	Vulcan	5-2

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad	121-4
1000	Ardhra Val. P.	930
1000	Andra Val.	585
50	Bom. Tram P.	65-12
50	Bom. Tram	116-4
100	Tata Hydro P.	104-0
100	Tata Hydro	104-6
1000	Tata Power	1028-12
100	Tata Power	415

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	790-0
100	Amritsar Pati.	113-12
100	Central Province	88-0
100	Dho. Barramati	88-12
100	Guzrat	65
90	Mandra Bhon	65-0
500	Tapti Valley	676-4

MINING.

10	Central India	2-0
10	Shivrajpur	12-8
150	Tata Steel 1. P.	125-10
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	45-12
30	Tata Steel	25-14

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	161-4
80	Bom. Uganda	16-0
250	Bom. Steam P.	200
250	Bom. Steam	160
50	Bom. Telephone	42-0
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	3-5-6
125	Bom. Burma Old	488-12
50	Bom. Burma New	185-10
100	Ind. Bleaching	106-4
15	Scindia	6-14-0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

B C Rate [illegible]
B C Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to 5th Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 25|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 23|32 January.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32 to January.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|5 15|16 December.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 29/32 January.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 279
Banks Buying T T 278
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 924.
Banks Buying 3 Months 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 138 3/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 136.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 84 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 105 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157 1|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|4.

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.85 9/16 3rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/2 4th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 3rd inst.
London/Paris 123.55 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.82 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.06- 3/4 inst.
London/Italy 92.65 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Full.
Gold £4-5-2 2nd inst. £4-5-1 3/4 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 16 1/16 2nd inst. 16 3/16 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 16 1/16 2nd 16 1/4 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 2nd inst. 35 1/8 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/8 p.c. 2nd inst 2 1/8 p.c. 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 11/32 p.c. 2nd inst. 2 11/32 p.c. 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos 4 per cent. 6 Mons. 4-1|4 per cent. 12 Mons. 4 per cent.
Tone: Quiet.

Tone of Silver. China and India small buyers. Sellers holding back.

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Time—2-30 and 6-30.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Dec. 4.

In sympathy with a decline of 21 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 183/12 for Broach A-M delivery. At the opening there was some liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 182/8. At this level short covering checked the decline and prices steadily advanced to Rs. 184/8. Again there was a rush of tired liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 182/8. At this level the market again rallied to Rs. 183/4. Liverpool market opened quiet at unchanged prices. The market will remain entirely closed on Friday on account of being "Gandhi Day". The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 182/12
Oomra D-J. 151
Oomra March 152
Bengal D-J. 125/12
Bengal March 127/12

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

December	140.00—1.50
March	130.80—1.20
May	125.30—1.00

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

240 Currimbhai Tirupur 261
100 P. Crystal & Co. Wun 164
200 Currimbhai Kasganj 137½
50 Do. Sangrur 135
50 A. Damodar Shegaon 152
100 Do. Nandarbar 152
49 Kotak & Co. Telhara 155
100 Dawn Mill Hathras 138½
50 Textile Mill Dhamangaon 155
136 S. J. David Mill Beawar 138½

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 4.

	Ready Fine	Ready Old
Bengal Superfine	140	125
Bengal Fine	135	120
Bengal F.G.	130	115
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135	120
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	130	115
Wardha-Hingt Fine	165	150
Nagpur Savner Fine	165	150
Yeotmal Fine	158	145
Arvi Fine	158	145
Amraoti Fine	158	145
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	158	145
Mulkapur Fine	155	145
Khandesh Fine	155	140
Muthia Fine		140
Muthia F.G.		135
Burmah Sananad Fine		150
Broach Fine		175
Broach F.G.		165
Cambodia		260
Miraj/Sangli		190
Compta Good		200
Jinja		345
Rusoga		350

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	Thihs year.
Khandesh	1,053	23,097
Central India	721	24,447
Barsi and Nagar	2,239	16,377
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,	2,546
Berar	6,372	75,127
Central Provinces	2,330	27,843
Total Oomras	12,717	1,69,437
Dholera	477	17,570
N.-W. Provinces	2,774	58,379
Rajputana	897	25,746
Sind-Punjab	1,894	25,746
Broach		1,996
Coompta & Dharwar	50	13,282
Westerns-Northerns	242	7,035
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	127	9,680
Persian		
American	1,680	7,393
Egyptian & African	1,476	35,532
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		115
Total	22,334	352,516

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

1st Sept. to 27th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,317	112,944
Japan & Chin.	7,000	3,45,996
Coast Ports		4,223
Up-country by Rail		29,329
Afloat in harbour fo. Europe, China and Japan		30,403
Total	8,317	522,895

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec.

C. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-0
Receipts to date		
3-12-30	6100000	5861000
Receipts Yesterday		
3-12-30	44000	41000
Exports to date		
3-12-30	3261000	3429000
Stock at Ports		
28-11-30	4161000	2602000
Stock Interior Towns		
28-11-30	1771000	1446000
Stock Liverpool		
28-11-30	839000	770000
Visible Supply		
28-11-30	7966000	61160..
Quantity in Sight		
28-11-30	8703000	9223..
Quantity out of Sight		
28-11-30	3835000	50....

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, D..

Mint Gold Ready		
Mint Gold 1st Settlement		
Mint Gold 2nd		
Silver Ready	5.59	5.49—08
Silver 1st Settlement		5.54—08
Silver 2nd	5.71	5.60—09

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

General Long Liquidation.

PRICE DECLINE A DOLLAR PER BALE.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market ruled weak on heavy long liquidation.

Liverpool market was easy with heavy selling and there was no demand for Spot cotton. It is becoming a fact that the supply of raw cotton is in far excess of consumption and present level of prices has failed to restore confidence. There is still a large quantity of cotton held by farmers and there being no sufficient demand from trade the inevitable result namely decline in prices is the order of the day. Monthly consumption of American cotton throughout the world is 4 lacs of bales below last year's total at this time. The political situation in several countries continues uncertain. Operatives in Lancashire have refused eight hours work while Coal trouble is anticipated. Taking the situation as a whole there seems utter absence of any constructive stand. Even the next Bureau report is anticipated to give a bearish lead to the market. The New York cotton futures market after fluctuating within a range of 16 points closed at a net decline of 19 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points to 10.40c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 19 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices declined 19 points to 10.11c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points in sympathy with overnight rise in New York futures. Labour trouble induced heavy selling and the market closed at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 5.75 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures declined 9 points and Egyptian prices declined 15 to 9 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their friends:—

New York:—

Market easy. Liquidation. Hedge selling. Trade buying on the scale down.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable:—

"Market fears coal troubles England."

New York January Highest 10.56 (10-08 a.m. Lowest 10.40 (11-57 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

8-40 p.m.: Liverpool market declined at the close on long liquidation, only limited offtake.

Reuter's cable: New York market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on Liverpool selling and unfavourable spot markets.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq. 5.70
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 185 eq 4.20

Difference 150 pts eq Rs. 66
New York May (close) 10.90 eq 5.45
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 185 eq 4.20

Difference 125 pts eq Rs. 55

Liverpool-New York—

(At Liverpool close) January 57 May 51 (American points)

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from New Orleans:—

"Trade limits withdrawn on account of approaching Bureau. Farm Board underselling Exports Europe. Speculative support lacking. Looks down."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 3.

January	10.31—21
January (New Contract)	10.41—21
March (New Contract)	10.66—20
May (New Contract)	10.90—21
July (New Contract)	11.07—19
October (New Contract)	11.26—19
Middling Spot	10.40—20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 3.

December	10.36—19
JJanuary	10.42—21
Middling Spot	10.11—13

—:o:—

New York. 11-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

January (New Contract)	10.41
March (New Contract)	10.68
May (New Contract)	10.91

New York. Noon Call—

anuary (New Contract)	10.41
larch (New Contract)	10.66
ay (New Contract)	10.90

EW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 3.

ay's receipts at all U S Ports 00 bales
ay's exports to Great Britain 0 bales
ay's exports to the Continent 0 bales

IVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool. Dec 3.

	Opening	Closing
April		5.65—09
May	5.83	5.71—09
June		5.75—09
July	5.92	5.81—08
August		5.84—08
September		5.87—08
October	6.03	5.92—08
November		5.95—08
December		5.98—08
Middling Spot		5.75 plus 09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, Dec 3.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales
Sales on Speculation 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

Broach Good	unquoted.
Broach Fully Good	4.30
Broach Fine	4.50
Oomra Good	3.70
Oomra Fully Good	3.90
Oomra Fine	4.10
Bengal Good	3.50
Bengal Fully Good	3.65
Bengal Fine	3.80
Scinde Good	unquoted
Scinde Fully Good	3.65
Scinde Fine	3.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

December	7.91
Januar y	7.91
March	8.01
May	8.16
July	8.31
September	8.46
November	8.61
F G F Spot	8.75

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

December close at s 4/11d up 1d.

March close at s 5/1 3/4d up 3/4d.

May close at s 5/3 5/8d up 7/8 d.

Wheat Chicago Market:

December per busnel dol 75 7/8 down 3/8

March per bushel dol 76 1/4 down 3/8

May per bushel dol 78 7/8 down 3/8

Argentine Linseed Quotations:

February 11.57 up 19
March 11.65 up 17

Buenos Ayres Linseed cable:

"Bear covering owing to mine. On further bulge would sell for turn."

Wheat Cable: (Chicago)

"Market closed easy. Prices advanced on unfavourable weather and better Cash markets but later declined on realising."

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

SEPTEMBER 1930.

Supplement to the Indian Trade Journal dated Nov. 27th states that during the month of September, 1930, 55 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1,55 lakhs as against 70 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1,03 lakhs in the preceding month and 73 companies with Rs. 5,10 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 26 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 75 lakhs, Madras for 7 companies with Rs 25 lakhs and Bombay for 4 companies with Rs. 26 lakhs. The largest company flotation in September, was the Dutt Estate, Bengal, with an authorised capital of Rs. 21 lakhs.

Eight companies, limited by shares with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 19 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of September, 1930. Seven companies with an authorised capital Rs. 3 crores that were in liquidation before 1st September, 1930, were finally dissolved during this month.

There was no change in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of September 1930.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Dec. 4.

	Bales.
Khandeish	1,053
Central India	721
Barsi-Nugger	2,239
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2
Berar	6 372
Central Provinces	2,330
Dholera	477
N.-W. Provinces	2,774
Rajputana	897
Sind-Punjab	1,894
Compta-Dharwar	50
Westerns-Northerns	242
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	127
Americans	1 080
Egyptians	1,476
Cotton	22,334
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,185
Linseed	343
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	77
Gingellyseeds	2,298
Poppyseeds	351
Groundnu's	55,362
Castorseeds	866
Rice	39,394
Myrabollams	3 676
Cottonseeds	16,001
Mowraseeds	53
Gram	1,566
Joowar	1,524
Maize	40
Barley	901
Bajree	4 589
	Tons.
Coal	1,751

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 4.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-12

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-7.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-7.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-6

4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-6.

4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-3

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-7.

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs 94-6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-5.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-7

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-1.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 101-5.

6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-15

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs 72-10.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89-6

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-14.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-14

FORWARD RATES.

16th Dec. Settlement.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-10-0

5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101-5-0

Tone of Market:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/8 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 11/32
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 2 p.c.
One month 2-1/2 p.c.
Three Months 3-1/4 p.c.
Six Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate.—6 p.c.

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Guaranteed easy cure. No dietings. Price—Rs. 4-10 only for a phial. Stockists:—Vigour-Agency, DINAJPUR.

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SAJAN & Co
FORT-BOMBAY

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

15

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing LAXATIVE

Indo Balm
BELIEVES ALL PAINS
MARVIL BROS. AGUE MIXTURE DEPOT
BOMBAY 4

BEEJ BUND

1 pill, taken 2 hours before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for three days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If 2 bottles are taken continuously sure to remove IMPOTENCY.

1 bottle of 20 pills, Rupees TWO.

Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart-B. A., M. D., LLD., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Electric Medical College, MADRAS. Writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAN.
1. BYRAGIMATAM ST., MADRAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling Agents throughout the world
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Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

THE ENORMOUS DRAIN.

"110 Crores A Year."

SJT. BOSE'S BOYCOTT CALL.

British goods worth about 110 crores are now imported into India annually—which means that this heavy amount is drained out of this country every year.

This statement was made by Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose to a Satkhira audience where he had been on a short visit. Sj. Bose, visited Basirhat and Satkhira on Saturday last and supervised the Congress organisations in those places.

At Satkhira he met the leading members of the local bar and the principal cloth merchants. The cloth merchants were prevailed upon by Sj. Bose to sign a pledge not to deal in foreign cloth of any kind up till the end of the current Bengali year. Members of the bar were requested by Sj. Bose to take more active part in the Congress programme of boycott and this they promised to do.

At Basirhat Sj. Bose met a representative gathering of cloth merchants who gave a similar pledge not to bring any fresh stock of foreign cloth for four months from now. At Sj. Bose's suggestion a small committee was formed from among the merchants with the object of bringing pressure upon the black-legs among them in case of breach of the pledge.—"Liberty."

MR. SYED AHMED CONGRATULATED.

"Dictator" For C. P. Hindi

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Dec. 2.

Mr. Prabha Shanker, a local Vaidyraj, and a zealous Congress worker, has accepted the "Dictator-ship" in succession to Mr. Bhave, who was arrested on November 20.

A public meeting of citizens of Saugor under the chairmanship of the newly appointed "Dictator" was held yesterday evening at Chakra-ghat, where a resolution was passed congratulating Mr. Sayed Ahmad, the Seventh "Dictator" of Hindi C. P. on his arrest at Jubbulpore.

Mr. Prabha Shanker, the chairman, in his concluding speech appealed to the public, to enrol as volunteers and emphasised the necessity to stiffen the boycott of foreign goods in general and of cloth in particular.

Re-sealing of foreign cloth has commenced since yesterday.

—:o:—

SIX MONTHS TO PICKETORS

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 3.

Fourteen volunteers who were arrested yesterday night while picketing near the shop of foreign cloth dealer were sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50, in default, 15 days' more by K. B. Kadri, Honorary Magistrate. All were charged under Section 143 I.P.C.

BOYCOTT OF CENSUS?

It is heard that a requisition is being signed by some Municipal Councillors of the National Party regarding the boycott of the forthcoming census.

EXCISE AUCTION SALES AT WARDHA

Mass Picketing Reduces Receipts.

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Dec. 2.

There was vigorous mass picketing at the Excise Auction Sales held here on November 27, 28 and 29. Many volunteers and Desh Sewikas were arrested, but all of them were released unconditionally after several hours' detention.

The total loss caused to Government revenue is Rs. 55,852 i. e., about 33 per cent. The income from only liquor is diminished tremendously, the total loss being Rs. 42,997 i. e., about 61 per cent on last year's income.

Five liquor shops remain unsold. The Congress Committee is undertaking a vigorous picketing of new liquor shops.

3 MONTHS FOR HOUSING CONGRESS OFFICE

KHULNA, Dec. 3.

Kunjalal Ghose, pleader and Secretary of the Local Congress Committee, has been sentenced to undergo three months' imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 100 under Section 157, Indian Penal Code, on a charge of allowing the Congress Office to be located in his house.—A. P.

CONGRESS MALE WORKERS JAILED.

—:o:—

Lady Workers Fined Rs. 100 Each.

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

A Pollachi message says that the Joint Magistrate of Pollachi has convicted eight Congress workers including two ladies, and the President of the Local Congress Committee for disobeying an order under Section 144, in connection with the flag salutation ceremony. The ladies were fined Rs. 100 each.

Another accused was fined Rs. 50 and the rest sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The fines imposed were not paid but the Magistrate released those who had only been fined intending to collect the fines later.—A. P.

A UNIQUE EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

Charkha Work, Paintings And Drawings.

SABARMATI ASHRAM AND SANTINEKETAN IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

An exhibition of charkha work by pupils of the Sabarmati Ashram and paintings and drawings of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and his pupils at Santiniketan, has been opened at the Friends' House, London. It has been arranged by the Educational Secretary of the Indian Students' Union.—Reuter's Special.

Labourites Success In Bye-Election.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 4.

A bye-election to the Commons from Whitechapel owing to the death of Labourite Gosling, has resulted as follows: Hall (Labour) 8,544; Janner (Liberal) 7,445; Guinness (Conservative) 3,735; Pollitt (Communist) 2,106.—Reuter.

Colonial Office Aid For Relief Of Distress.

—:o:—

The Colonial Office announces that Lord Passfield has telegraphically authorised expenditure up to £5,000 on the relief of distress due to the cyclone in Fiji on 23rd November, in which 17 persons died and considerable damage was caused to banana and cocoanut plantations, but sugarcane and pineapple crops were little damaged.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN BENGAL GOVT.

—:o:—

Deficit Estimated To Be Rs. 94,82,000.

DRASTIC RETRENCHMENT UNDERTAKEN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

"Liberty" understands that in view of the serious financial distress, wherefrom Government is suffering, instructions have been issued to all disbursing officers to withhold all expenditure which is not immediately essential. Works in progress have been slowed down new works not undertaken, and grants-in-aid to local bodies, educational institutions are withheld till January next, when the entire position will be reviewed.

It is estimated that a deficit for the current year will be Rs. 94,82,000/-, while drastic retrenchment in expenditure can provide only Rs. 9,04,000. Thus the uncovered deficit being rupees 85,78,000. The account for the year which opened with credit balance of Rs. 21,66,000 ends with a debit balance of Rs. 64,12,000. The paper adds that the total deficits during the first half of the financial year under land revenue excise, stamps and forests amounted to Rs. 49,79,000, thus bringing the finance of the province almost to a breaking point despite rigid economics.

RUGBY.—The British Ambassador, Lord Tyrrell, visited Beauvais on Wednesday to present the decorations and gifts awarded to those who, in various ways assisted on the occasion of the disaster to R-101.—B. O. W.

"Chronicle" Photo.

A group photograph of the conveners of a women's meeting held at Nappoo Hall, Matunga on Tuesday. (Centre) Mrs. Perin Captain.

INDIA'S MINORITIES.

—:o:—

Plea For Special Representation.

COL. GIDNEY'S SOLICITUDE FOR 60 MILLION PEOPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Lt.-Col. Gidney has submitted to the Lord Chancellor a note on minorities other than Mohammedans in which he urges that they should be statutorily represented by at least two members on the Central Ministry. He points out that depressed classes, Indian Christians, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians and others number about 60 million. He expects that unless a special provision is made for their representation, the Federal Assembly and the Cabinet would be recruited mainly from the States, Hindus and Muslims. He admits that it is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule for special representation in provinces owing to differing conditions; but the interests of minorties can be collectively represented and protected in the Central Legislature. He urges reservation of one-fifth or one-sixth of the seats in the Central Legislature and the Cabinet each community concerned filling ministerial vacancies in rotation.—Reuter's Special.

Special Committee Reaches Madras.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

The Special Committee which is touring the country to work out the statistical data necessary to decide the relative claims of the British India and the Indian States in financial relations connected with Customs and other sources of revenue and expenditure arrived in Madras to-day from Delhi. The Committee which will stay here for a week, consists of Mr. Narhari Rao (Chairman) and Professor Bhargava.—A. P.

Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.—A. P.

DOMINION STATUS AT R. T. C.

—:o:—

Where Does The "Leader" Stand ?

FIROZABAD, Dec. 1.

A Firozabad correspondent writes:—

Sometime back when it was mentioned that the question of Dominion Status had been sidetracked at the Round Table Conference, the "Leader" of Allahabad came out with an editorial condemning the efforts of the "Congress organs" to belittle the importance of that august body, and waxed eloquent on the "partisan nature of the attitude" adopted by "papers which profess to represent the Congress view." As a strange commentary on the leaderette, on the very next page appeared the significant news that the general feeling among the group of persons comprising of Mr. Jayakar, Raja Narendra Nath, Dr. Moonje and others was that "the question of Dominion Status was being unduly foreshadowed by the discussions about the structure of the constitution."

Surely even the "Leader" cannot accuse Mr. Jayakar and Raja Narendra Nath as being irresponsible Congressmen, and in any case their remarks cannot be the outcome of disappointment and chagrin. Now the news has arrived that the first attempt to get Dominion Status recognised by the Round Table Conference ended in a failure and that Dr. Moonje's amendment, which was intended to bind the deliberations on proposals involving responsible government, met with such opposition from all sides, that no option is left to him but to withdraw his amendment.

[illegible] leaders as to what the [illegible] to say on these developments but it is certain that the country still feels that the question of Dominion Status has been unceremoniously sidetracked and what is said is, that is a matter for optimists."

REDUCTION OF RLY. FREIGHT ON COTTON.

—:o:—

"Loss To Railways Cannot Be Faced."

GOVT'S "SYMPATHETIC" CONSIDERATION TO HELP CULTIVATOR.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

The following communique has been issued:—

The Government of India have had before them for some time representations from the Indian Central Cotton Committee suggesting that the possibility of giving help to the cultivator and also to the trade by reducing the railway freight rates on cotton should be explored. This suggestion has been carefully and sympathetically examined.

The information which the Government of India have received from those best acquainted with the trade is to the effect that the present year's crop of cotton will find a market even if the present freight rates remain unchanged. If this is so it follows that any reduction in the freight must mean a definite loss to the railway revenues for no compensating increase in the traffic could be expected and the loss would occur at a time when the railways in India are faced with the problem of deficit on the budget for the year of at least crores. The minimum reduction in the freight rates which would appreciably affect the price per candy of cotton would, it is estimated, cost the railways Rs. 45 lakhs per annum. It is not only the immediate situation, however, which needs to be considered.

REDUCTION ON RY. REVENUES.

There appears to be little doubt that if prices at present ruling for cotton throughout the world should continue for any considerable time, a certain acreage in India must go out of cotton cultivation. What this acreage may be it is impossible to say, but one estimate puts it at 3 million acres or about 12 per cent. of the total are at present under cotton. The resulting loss in traffic would, in itself, reduce the railway revenues on cotton by Rs. 54 lakhs per annum and there appears to be little hope that crops which might replace cotton would give any substantial return to the railways, for, it is probable that cotton may be replaced by food crops for local consumption. This would involve a further loss to railways for, areas which at present import their foodstuffs would grow them themselves.

REDUCTION NOT AT PRESENT.

The question as to how far loss of traffic could be averted by a reduction in the freight on cotton is therefore of great importance to the railways though it is doubtful whether any reductions which could be made in cotton freight rates would increase the price received by the cultivator to an extent sufficient to prevent substantial decrease in the area under cotton, though it would certainly operate in that direction.

Finally it must be remembered that railway traffic depends only on what the cultivator sells, but also on what he buys and any steps which may be taken to increase the purchasing power of the cultivator must have a stimulating effect on the railway revenues. The existing financial position of the railways is so serious that the Government of India could not contemplate a reduction in the freight rates on cotton until the possibility of making good the loss by higher rates on other traffic has been examined and the rules of the Indian Railway Conference Association, of which the State-managed railways are members, would, in any case, make it impossible to give notice of reduction before 1st February or to bring it into effect before 1st April. The Government of India have, however, instructed the Railway Board to examine the position fully with the object of discovering whether it will be possible to make good the loss from reductions on cotton freights by increases of freights on other commodities. As soon as this has been done the question will again be considered in the light of fuller knowledge which will then exist of the probable deficit for the current year and the prospects of traffic in 1931-32.—A. P.

Mr. Girdharlal H. Mehta, Solicitor, who died recently.

CONGRESS ASHRAMS SEARCHED IN ALLAHABAD.

—:o:—

No-Tax Movement Awakens Zamindars.

EFFORTS FOR HARMONIOUS RELATIONS WITH TENANTS.

ALLAHABAD Dec. 4.

As a result of the various Congress organisations in Allahabad District being declared unlawful, several searches of Congress Ashrams have been reported and seizure of papers from them.

Under the auspices of the Agra Zemindars Association, a number of Zemindars met here to consider the situation which has arisen in villages on account of the movement launched for the non-payment of taxes and the unsual fall in the price of agricultural produce. They decided to form an association for the protection of rights and the maintenance of harmonious relations with tenants, and also to move Government to make certain remissions and not to take strict measures against non-payment of revenue for some time.—A. P.

National Institute Of Commerce And Industry.

—:o:—

The first annual gathering of the members and well-wishers of the National Institute of Commerce and Industry, Dadar, came off on Sunday the 30th November, in the premises of the General Education Institute, Dadar, when Mr. V. K. Joshi, the Principal of Lallubhai Chhabuldas High School presided.

The Annual Report was read out which showed that a total of over 275 candidates (including a few lady students) received instruction at the Institute in Shorthand, typewriting and other commercial subjects.

Mr. Vedak, pleader, and Mr. Khandke addressed the gathering and emphasised the importance of commercial and industrial education in general.

Mr. Joshi in the course of his address emphasised the importance of technical education side by side with vocational training.

Urdu Education In Presidency.

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have decided to retain the control of the Central Urdu Schools at Sholapur, Bhiwandi, Ratnagiri and Vahur. These are primary schools mainly intended to increase the supply of qualified Urdu teachers. It was at first proposed to transfer them to the District Local Boards, along with the general control of primary institutions under the Primary Education Act. Subsequent developments have shown that there are objections to the proposal because the District Local Boards concerned are not prepared to take over control of these schools unless Government bear the entire cost of running them. In these circumstances Government have decided that for the present control should remain with them and not be transferred to the District Local Boards.

PLIGHT OF 100 DETENUS.

At Buxa Camp.

The "Liberty" of December 3 publishes the following received from a special correspondent at Alipur Duar:

Sjs. Nalindra Sen, Nirmal Das, Rakhal Chandra Das, Nrityagopal Roy, Siresh Ch. Chakravorty, Phanindra Kishore Acharya Chaudhuri, Satyendra Nath Bose, Kalidas Bose detenus have been transferred from the Presidency Jail to the Buxa Fort Camp.

There are already about a hundred detenus in the Buxa Camp. It is reported that some of the detenus have been suffering from malarial fever and hill diarrhoea. The place is also infested with poisonous insects. The Camp where the detenus are now being kept has been surrounded with barbed wire fencing and repaired at a cost of sixty thousand rupees. About a hundred Gurkhas have been drafted to keep watch on the detenus. These Gurkhas are also changed now and then so that none of them may grow acquainted and familiar with the detenus. As yet there has been no proper arrangement for drinking water and the detenus have to walk fifty feet down the hill to get a glass of water. Though the winter is very severe proper arrangement for warm clothes have not yet been made. There is also no hospital with proper medical equipments. It is reported that even sick detenus have to walk to the Doctor instead of the Doctor coming to see them.

The detenus in the Camp are completely isolated from the living world and it is reported that the treatment they are receiving is not only not satisfactory, it is far from being even sympathetic. It is further reported that Mr. Hutchings went recently to Buxa and after his visit, the treatment of the officials there has been more unsympathetic than before."

MILLS JOIN THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2.

Yesterday before a large and distinguished gathering of mill agents and prominent citizens, the agents of the Rama Krishna Mills performed the opening ceremony of its spinning shed. This is one of the premier mills manufacturing dhoties and sarees, shirtings and twills etc. from inner counts.

RUGBY.—The Development of the British Industries Fair to be a truly rational manifestation of quality and range of British products is the aim of the Recommendations Committee presided over by Lord Chelmsford published to-day.—B. O. W.

Schneider Trophy Race For 1931.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 3.

In the Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Montague confirmed that British, French and Italian Aero Clubs had reached an agreement regarding regulations for the Schneider trophy race in 1931. He added that it had not yet been decided whether air force officers should be permitted to participate. The deposit for each machine entered had been fixed at £1,600, an amount on which the British Aero Club had throughout insisted.—Reuter.

RUGBY.—A question referring to the alleged reports in the German press in connection with the German Flying Boat "D. O—X" was answered in the Commons by Under-Secretary for Air, Montague. He stated that no Bill of expenses was presented to the Commanding Officer of the "D. O—X" and the Air Ministry had received expression of the German Government's appreciation for the courtesies shown.—B. O. W.

RUGBY.—Miss Winifred Spooner, one of the most distinguished British air-women, accompanied by Flying Officer Edwards, left Croydon at seven on Wednesday morning on an attempt at a five five days' flight to Cape Town.—B. O. W.

CONVERTS TO SIMONISM

—:o:—

How Liberals Are Fooled

(Orient Press Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

While apparently Simon Report has been shelved or receded to the background, presumably to satisfy the "amour propre" of the Nationalist Moderates who had been the boycotters of the Simon Commission, British diplomats almost unperceptibly, but very carefully, are following the lines indicated in that report and thus making it their principal guide. This must be taken in conjunction with the fact that up till now the Moderates have not been able to bring the question of straightforward Dominion Status.

Mr. Reginald Mitchell Banks writing in the Sunday "Times" says "So far one can only rejoice that the first, and perhaps, the most vital, recommendation of the Simon Report has proved acceptable", referring to the federal system.

Now comes the demand that the question of separation of Burma must precede any discussion of any constitution. In the last meeting of the Committee the whole Conference the question of Dominion Status was [illegible] tically talked out.

In the meantime Moslem [illegible] insisting on their fourteen [illegible] and refuse to discuss the [illegible] of Dominion Status.—" [illegible] Special Cable.

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